The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,516.—VOL. LXV. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 25th January, at George's Hall, Upper Bankstown, the wife of Dr. Waugh, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 26th January, at her residence, 471, Pitt-street South, the wife of James M'Carty, of a daughter, stillborn.

DEATH.

On the 25th January, at George-street, Parramatta, Allen Marton, youngest son of Mr. Chas. S. Oakes, aged 11 months.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BANGALORE, 2063 tons, 500-horse power, G. C. Burne, commander. WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1872, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until p.m. on the 10th, and specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 12th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 30th January, 1872.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Saturday afternoon, at 2. Fares: Saloon at current rates.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Thursday, at 11; Coonanbara, Saturday night, at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Monday.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.

TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, MONDAY NIGHT, at 9.

To TAREE, MANNING RIVER direct.—The FIRE KING, MONDAY, at noon.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary

Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following STEAMER, viz.:—

MACEDON,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, February 1st, at 12 o'clock noon.

FARES:

STEERAGE	£1	0	0
SALOON (single)	3	10	0
Ditto (return)	6	0	0

THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO MONTHS.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessel, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

NOTICE.—No cargo will be received after 11 o'clock a.m. on THIS, the DAY OF SAILING.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—

YOU YANGS,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, February 2nd, at 8 o'clock p.m

FARES:

Saloon ... 10s

Steerage ... 5s

NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 o'clock p.m. on THE DAY OF SAILING.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.

The steamship COORONG, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 6th February, via HOKITIKA.

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, February 7th, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, Saturday morning at 8, from Lime-street Wharf.

SHIP PARRAMATTA for LONDON.—Passengers are requested to be on board on SUNDAY EVENING, as the ship will be towed to sea at daylight on MONDAY, 5th February.

All ACCOUNTS must be rendered in duplicate by noon on THURSDAY, 1st February, or they will not be recognized.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 10th FEBRUARY.

The A1 Clipper Ship CAIRNSMORE, 1074 tons register, James R. Kewley, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged and in store, is now only awaiting the completion of her stowage.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' Line of Passenger Ships from Melbourne to LONDON.—To sail on MONDAY, 5th February, via the Cape of Good Hope, the renowned clipper ship SUFFOLK, 1200 tons, G. M. Miller, commander.

This splendid ship has unrivalled accommodation for all classes of passengers, and she carries a surgeon.

FARES.

Saloon, £48 and upwards.

Second and third class and steerage, £16 and upwards.

M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

To be followed by the splendid new steamship NORTHUMBERLAND, early in March.

JASON FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.

Now fast filling up, will have immediate dispatch. Has first-class accommodation for cabin passengers.

Wool received at Chester and Co.'s Stores, Macnamara's Wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.— The SOBRAON will be dispatched on the 22nd February.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain ELMSLIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON, THE STRATHNAVER.

This favourite passenger ship will be dispatched on the 2nd March.

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain Devey; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—To SAIL 1st March.—The celebrated clipper-ship HIGHFLYER (belonging to Green of Blackwall), 1012 tons register, A1 13 years, W. Harrison, commander. This renowned ship has unrivalled accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.

Rates—Saloon, as per agreement.

Second cabin, £22 and £25.

Steerage, £18 in enclosed cabins.

Application to be made to Captain HARRISON, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

FOR HONGKONG.

The ship ONWARD, 606 tons register, Captain William Whyte.

This regular trader will be dispatched on the 10th February.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Parbury's Wharf; or to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, 10 a.m.

Ditto. Hunter, TO-MORROW, 9 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 9 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, SATURDAY, at 7 a.m.

MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TUESDAY at 8 a.m.

MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 9th February.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE FERRY.—Steamer WOMERAH leaves—

Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7

Lane Cove, 8 5, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.

SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.

Lane Cove, 10 p.m.

SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6

Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5.

FOR HONGKONG.

The A1 clipper barque HANNAH NICHOLSON, 500 tons, Captain G. Black, will be dispatched from Newcastle in a few days.

Has superior accommodation in steerage for CHINESE PASSENGERS.

For all particulars apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.

The clipper barque CORNELIA ADOLPHINE, 600 tons, being under charter, will sail from NEWCASTLE about the end of THIS WEEK.

Has room for a few Chinese passengers for which immediate application is necessary to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper schooner, JESSIE KELLY, Geach, master, will sail end of the week. For freight or passage apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS. FOR AUCKLAND,

The well-known clipper brig BYRON is now loading, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or, to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Goods received for this vessel free of wharfage.

FOR TOWNSVILLE, CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper schooner COQUETTE, now loading at Market Wharf, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR BOWEN and CLEVELAND BAY.—The favourite trader YOUNG AUSTRALIA, Captain Hannah, hourly expected, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The regular trader CIRCE, Ellis, master, now fast loading at Parbury's Wharf, and having a large portion of her cargo positively engaged, will sail on SATURDAY.

For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

N.B.—Goods received FREE OF WHARFAGE.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The clipper brig ZISKA, Captain Scaplehorn, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched on the 5th February.

For freight apply to Captain, on board, at Patent Slip wharf; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.

N.B.—Goods received free of wharfage.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY and BOWEN.—☞ The regular trader MAY QUEEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO, Lloyd's-chambers.

BRISBANE.—Clipper schooner, SARAH NICOLL, is now fast loading, and will sail on SATURDAY NEXT. For light freight only apply on board at Roddam's Wharf; or to Thomas Ireland and Co., George-st.

TWEED RIVER.—Schooner BERTHA receives cargo on THURSDAY, Victoria W. Apply on board.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore, schooner Commerce, receiving cargo. Wright's Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—EUROKA, from Commercial Wharf, first wind. H. F. Camroux, King-st.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner MYALL, on Friday, from Albion Wharf.

BARQUE JOHN KNOX, for LYTTELTON.—Shippers are requested to complete shipments, and send in Bills of Lading for signature before 4 p.m. THIS DAY.

The vessel will proceed to sea on SATURDAY MORNING, the 3rd February.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CONSIGNEE required for 124 Boxes OYSTERS, ex Sarah, from Boston, marked W in diamond, and consigned to order.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

SHIP HAWKESBURY, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after it is landed.

Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained, before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—A1 clipper brig LADY BELMORE. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR SALE, BROTHERS, Cutter, 20 tons burthen. Apply J. SHAW, on board, Ballast Wharf, Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, a SCHOONER, now nearly finished, at the establishment of D. Sheehy, Woolloomooloo Bay. 78 feet on keel, 97 feet overall, 19 feet beam, with 8 feet depth of hold. She is copper-fastened up to load line, and will carry 160 tons on a draught of 7 feet. As the vessel is in course of erection, Mr. SHEEHY invites immediate inspection of those requiring a fast, strong, and faithfully-built craft.

FOR SALE.—The ketch JUNO, carries 25 tons dead weight on 5 feet water; well found, and ready for sea. Price moderate. Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

BOAT.—FOR SALE, Skiff, cedar with brass rowlocks, Sculls, &c. IRELAND'S, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TENDERS will be received on or before the 10th instant, for the PURCHASE, in whole or in part, of the ENGINES, BOILERS, and PADDLE-WHEELS of Steamer LEICHARDT. Particulars: 4 piston-rod steeple surface condensing engines, 100 H.P.; 2 cylinders, 40 inches diameter by 3 feet 8 inches stroke, each cylinder fitted with double beat equilibrium valves, with boilers and connections complete.

For further information apply to FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

The A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, for the purpose of Electing an Auditor in the room of John Frazer, Esq., who has resigned.

By order of the Board, T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

Sydney, 24th January, 1872.

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).

A MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY next, at half-past 4 p.m., for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

W. T. MUSTON and CO., Brokers to the Company.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the second Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY next the 14th of February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1871, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the said meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board. SAML. HALLEN.

12th January, 1872.

MEETINGS.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

The Annual General MEETING of the Subscribers to this Institution will be held in St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on the Evening of TUESDAY, 6th February, at 8 o'clock.

The chair will be taken by the President, the Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B.

BUSINESS:

The Directors' Report and Treasurer's Account for past year to be submitted.

Vacancies in the Board and Honorary Medical Staff to be filled; and transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Copies of the Report may be had on application to the Manager.

The attendance of Governors and Subscribers is respectfully invited.

M. H. STEPHEN, R. LEWERS, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.

The usual Monthly MEETING of Members will be held at the Club Rooms, THIS DAY, at 4.15 p.m. precisely.

By order, H. CORNWELL, Hon. Secretary.

L. O. INSTITUTION.—GRAND LODGE.—The MEETING of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge Rooms, No. 1, Park-street, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 8. W. H. DAVIES, Gr. Sec.

L. O. L.—No. 65 MEETS TO-NIGHT. Wesleyan Schoolroom, Waverley.

NO. 56 ST. LEONARDS L. O. L. will MEET on Thursday Evening, at 8 p.m. By order W.M.

BRUNSWICK L. O. LODGE, No. 37.—An Arch-purple MEETING will be held in the Masonic Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30 sharp. W. C. WEARNE, Secretary.

ENNISKILLEN L. O. LODGE, No. 25.—Monthly MEETING This Evening, Chippendale Schoolroom. A. BLEKENEY, W.M.

HOBAH, No. 70, ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY. — Under the Grand Black Chapter of Ireland.—The above will meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Lodge Room, Darlington. Business: Election of officers, registrar's report, treasurer's balance sheet, &c., &c. Every member requested to attend.

F. M. HARVIE, Registrar, I. I.

CARLTON C.C.—Members meet To-Night, at 8, at Mr. F. Hayman's, 203, Crown-st. Thompson, Sec.

N. S. W. TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—A Special General Meeting will be held at Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-st., Saturday next, 3rd February, at 3.30 p.m. A full attendance requested. ROSS, Sec.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—A MEETING of the HOBART TOWN REGATTA COMMITTEE will be held at the OXFORD HOTEL, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 p.m., to make arrangements for the reception of the winning crews at the Intercolonial Champion Gig Race, and other important business.

F. J. CLARK, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—Lodge Tarbolton 377, S.C.—Monthly MEETING, This Evening, at half-past 7.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Pitt-street Church, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, when a report, together with the treasurer's statement, will be laid before the meeting. The chair to be taken by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM. The following gentlemen are expected to attend and take part in the proceedings of the evening:—Revs. S. C. Kent, Thomson, Johnson, J. G. Fraser, M.A., J. C. Kirby, S. J. Green, and Robert Morris, B.A. The chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

VALEDICTORY TEA MEETING, to the REV. ARCHIBALD NEILSON MACKRAY, M.A., IN THE MASONIC HALL.

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 2nd February, at 7 o'clock, the Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C., in the chair; after tea Addresses will be delivered by various ministers and laymen, and a Testimonial will be presented to Mr. Mackray in the course of the evening. Tickets, 2s each, to be obtained from Mr. Mailer, Bible Hall; Mr. Maddock, George-street; Mr. Watson, chemist; Mr. Sherriff, Wynyard-square; and Mr. Murray, draper, Balmain.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Hon. Treasurer.

JOHN POPE, Hon. Secretary.

WOOLLAHRA.—Congregational Church, Point Piper Road, SUNDAY, 4th February.—Morning and Evening Services will be held, conducted by the Rev. J. Macfarlane. Collections behalf London Missionary Society.

LECTURES.

THE REV. A. N. MACKRAY, M.A., will deliver a LECTURE to Young Men, in St. Stephen's Church, Macquarie-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

LAY CATHOLIC PROTECTION SOCIETY.—"Ireland from the 6th to the 17th Century."

A Lecture on the above will be delivered by J. SHERIDAN MOORE, Esq., on MONDAY EVENING, February 5th, in the United Temperance Hall.

Admission: Members on production of cards of membership, 6d; non-members, 1s.

Doors open 7.30. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

WILL ARRIVE SHORTLY, Mr. C. E. JONES, POPULAR LECTURER, Author of "Stage and Pulpit," and other quaint, curious, and comical discourses. Full particulars immediately.

"Sport that wrinkled Care derides, And Laughter holding both his sides."

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 CO.—Committee to Meet TO-DAY, 4.30 p.m., at Brigade Office. JOHN WELLS, Captain.

NO. 1 CO S. B.—Musketry Instruction, SKIRMISHING, SATURDAY, 2 p.m. Company Drill every MONDAY, 7.30 p.m. Every Member must attend to complete Musketry Instruction for 1871. JOHN WELLS, Captain.

TEACHERS' VOLUNTEER CORPS.—MEETING of members, SATURDAY, 3rd instant, Fort-street, at 11. Important business.

T. DWYER, Hon. Sec.

EDUCATIONAL.

A FRENCH LADY can wait upon, or receive at her house, a few more PUPILS for instruction in the French language. Address Delta, care of Messrs. Elvy and Co., George-street.

MRS. AND Miss CLAPHAM have opened a Ladies' SCHOOL at 19, Albert-street, off Macleay-street.

MISS CROOK has resumed school duties. 11, Stanley-street, a few doors from Hyde Park.

MR. R. CURTIS'S SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST.—Pupils are carefully prepared by the Master himself, for the professions, the counting-house, and for matriculation. Subjects indispensable in the business of life receive due attention, and French is constantly spoken in the school. Belgrave-terrace, January, 1872.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA, FOUNDED A.D. 1832.

VISITOR: The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY (Metropolitan).

Head Master: The Rev. GEORGE F. MACARTHUR.

The work of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, January 29th instant.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The Head Master will be greatly obliged if parents who intend to send their sons up to the King's School will forward their applications without delay.

GEORGE F. MACARTHUR, Head Master.

January 5, 1872.

A. M. D. G. St. Patrick's College, Melbourne.—Classes resumed, and Boarders received. January 25.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Singing, Piano, and Violin, 7, Stanley-st., op. Grammar School.

MUSIC.—A young Lady, pupil of the best masters in Sydney, will give lessons on the PIANOFORTE at her residence or otherwise. Terms, &c., on application at 33, Hunter-street, next Union Bank.

FIVE DOCK PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Mr. J. C. VOTH, Teacher of the above School, has accommodation for BOARDERS at Arlington House, Five Dock. The situation is extremely healthy, and pupils will receive the advantage of private tuition, combined with attendance at the Public School.

For terms apply as above.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THE Gentleman who, on Monday, was arranging for Mr. Cook's premises, St. Peters, sees this, he is informed they are at liberty.

MR. W. D. CAVANOUGH, Phrenologist, will oblige by calling at 612, George-street.

MRS. J. A.—Please write, Bertha is unwell. Letters from home.

THE LADY who was at the Blackbird this morning, inquiring for S. P. WOSLEY, will oblige by leaving her address. S. P. W., HERALD Office.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned gentlemen have been nominated for Election for Aldermen and Auditors for this Borough, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867:—

FOR ALDERMEN.

PIPER WARD.

FREDERICK OATLEY, of Trelawney-street.—Nominated by his Honor James S. Dowling, John De Vere Lamb, William Teale, George Oakes, William Hezlet, Charles Clay Rush, John Crone Raymond, Rev. Charles Hardie, Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., Thomas Nott, M.D., John Fairfax, P. N. Trebeck, William Laidley, J. C. Neild, G. S. Leathes, R. E. Webster, A. H. M'Culloch, Charles Gedye, J. H. Garrick, Samuel Studd, William Thomas, J. R. Wallis, James Nisbet, George Burrowes, A. Shaw, J. Parcell.

BELLE VUE WARD.

JOSEPH TRICKETT, of Piper-street.—Nominated by Richard Holdsworth, John Brewster, Hon. S. D. Gordon, Hon. John Hay, Hon. Robert Towns, John Fairfax, J. R. Fairfax, E. T. Beilby, W. Druitt, R. C. Want, Edward Flood, G. W. Allen, George Thorne, H. Dochauer, William Speer.

DOUBLE BAY WARD.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, of South and Ocean streets.—Nominated by Thomas Skinner, Daniel Bulman, William Mortimer.

FOR AUDITORS.

FRANCIS GILES and SAMUEL GOOLD.—Nominated by Daniel Bulman and Frederick Oatley.

By order of the Returning-officer, HENRY STERIKER KILLICK, Council Clerk, Borough of Woollahra.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Nominations of Candidates to supply the vacancies occasioned by the retiring Aldermen and Auditors have been received as follows:—

AS ALDERMEN.

UPPER WARD.

George Hawkins, Freeholder, Old South Head Road

William Taylor, Timber Merchant, Paddington-street.

LOWER WARD.

Henry Stockham, Carpenter, Hopewell-street

Hosea Bennett, Freeholder, Underwood-street

Peter Whitelaw, Baker, Old South Head Road

John Parsons, Freeholder, Albion-street

William Brereton, Saddler, Sydney.

GLENMORE WARD.

Michael Heggarty, Freeholder, Comber-street

John Buchanan, Builder, New South Head Road.

AS AUDITORS.

Thomas Cowlishaw, Valuator, Old South Head Road

Henry Goldsmith Nicholls, Accountant, Paddington-street.

J. P. SMITH, Mayor and Returning-Officer.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—ELECTION of ALDERMEN and AUDITORS, on the 6th February, 1872.

The following candidates have been duly nominated:—

For ALDERMEN:

SURRY HILLS WARD—Mr. JOHN MEARS, builder, Walker-street; Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, general agent, Pitt-street.

BELMORE WARD — Mr. GEORGE RENWICK, builder, &c., Pitt-street.

REDFERN WARD—Mr. GEORGE ANDREW, bricklayer, Botany Road.

For AUDITORS:

Messrs. ALFRED CHANDLER, auctioneer; and FREDERICK HOBBS, banker's clerk; both of Pitt-street.

And as Alderman for Surry Hills Ward—Mr. PATRICK STANLEY, salesman, Bourke-street, to supply the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Peter Sutton.

JOSHUA J. FARR, Returning-Officer.

Redfern, 31st January, 1872.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following CANDIDATES have been Nominated for the office of Aldermen:—

NORTH WARD.

William Henson, freeholder, Elizabeth-street, Ashfield.

George Elkins Crane, slate and cement merchant, Elizabeth-street, Ashfield.

James Fandy, merchant, Ashfield Park, Ashfield.

Henry Bohme, rough carpenter, Church-street, Ashfield.

SOUTH WARD.

John Smith, freeholder, Liverpool Road, Ashfield.

Frederick Clissold, woolwasher, Ashfield Road, Ashfield.

James Bartlett, freeholder, Rosemount, Camperdown Old Road, Ashfield.

John Pope, draper, Liverpool Road, Ashfield.

Daniel Holborrow, freeholder, Ashfield.

Alfred Smith, freeholder, Elizabeth-street, Ashfield.

Also, the following CANDIDATES for the office of Auditors:—

John Sydney Whitney, freeholder, Liverpool Road, Ashfield.

Alfred Thomas Wood, freeholder, Bland-street, Ashfield.

The date and place of polling will be announced at the nomination on the 6th February next.

FREDERICK UNDERWOOD, Returning-officer for the Borough of Ashfield.

Ashfield, January 31st, 1872.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—FINAL NOTICE TO RATE PAYERS.—Legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery, with costs, of all rates not paid at the close of the municipal year, ending 6th February, 1872.

By order of the Mayor, HENRY STERIKER KILLICK, Council Clerk, Borough of Woollahra.

Municipal Council Chamber, Woollahra, 29th January, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BLOOD STOCK.—Mr. G. F. WANT wishes to draw the attention of Squatters and others to his Sale, THIS DAY, of pure bred Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle.

ANDREW ROWAN, Wholesale General Merchant and Importer, 78, Collins-street West, Melbourne, has opened a Branch Store at 51, Pitt-street, Sydney. Fencing Wire, Woolpacks, Ration Tea and Sugar, at lowest prices for cash. Merchants' and squatters' orders can be executed from either port.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the mercantile community that they have commenced business as Auctioneers, Brokers, and General Commission Agents, and from an experience over a period of 20 years in this and the neighbouring colonies in the above line, they have every confidence in soliciting a share of their support.

Having secured those commodious and centrally situated premises in Wynyard-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co., they are prepared to undertake sales of all classes of merchandise at the lowest rates.

LOUIS COHEN and CO., 11, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON has the pleasure of informing the stockowners of New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies that he has recommenced business as Stock and Station Agent, and that he intends superintending personally the purchase or sale of all stock or properties with which he may be entrusted.

Secure paddocks are provided for the reception of stock. 434, George-street, three doors below the Royal Hotel.

WE, the undersigned, who were creditors of E. L. D. FATTORINI at the time of his insolvency in April, 1867, hereby acknowledge to have received from him payment in full of our respective claims.

For the City Bank, William Neill, Manager
Charles Nathan
John Sands
A. Thompson and Co.
Alfred Roberts
L. W. Hurford, by his attorney (Henry M'Glew)
T. T. Jones
S. H. Lewis
W. Smith and Co.
Gordon and Gotch
P. Sydney Jones
Walter Renny
Hobson and Whiting
James Henderson
William Smith
Frank Senior
George Smith
Brown and Co.
Richard Holdsworth, for the late firm of Rowley and Holdsworth
Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.
Elizabeth Johnson, executrix of the late R. Johnson, by her attorney (James W. Johnson)
W. J. Lindeman, for the late firm of Wyndham and Lindeman
Greville and Company
Fairfax and Sons
Henry Booth
J. B. Rolin.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION, next District Court, open daily (Wednesday and Saturday excepted), free.

CONSOLATO DI S. M. IL RE D'ITALIA, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 29 Gennajo, 1872.

Ad osservare il Decreto Reale 1st Ottobre, 1871, che approva il regolamento, che stabilisce le norme per il Censimento della popolazione Italiana all' estero; S'invitano indistintamente tutti i nazionali dimoranti e di passaggio in questa città, e suoi dintorni, a recarsi presso codesto Consolato all' uopo di fare le loro rispettive dichiarazioni verbali, conform il qui trascritto, Art. 9, del medesimo Regolamento.

DATI DA RACCOGLIERSI E DA INSCRIVERSI SUL REGISTRO.

1. Cognome, nome e paternità.
2. Sesso.
3. Età.
4. Stato civile (se celibe, conjugato o vedovo).
5. Luogo d'origine odi nascita (comune e provincia).
6. Professione ed occupazione nel luogo di origine.
7. Luogo di dimora all' estero (comune e provincia).
8. Occupazione o professione attuale, all' estero.
9. Istruzione (se sappia leggere e scrivere).
10. Religione, cui si appartenga.
11. Lingua abitualmente parlata.
12. Da quanto tempo sia all' estero.

Queste indicazioni sono da riferirsi alla data del 31 di Décembre, 1871, qualunque sia il giorno in cui si compia la dichiarazione.

Quei nazionali che si trovano nei differenti distretti della Nuova Galle del Sud, sono pregati di far pervenire a mezzo postale, all' ufficio di questo Consolato le loro dichiarazioni in iscritto contenenti i DATI SOPRANOMINATI.

Il Signor N. Foldi, Vice-Console e incaricato di registrare le dichiarazioni (GRATIS) le quali saranno ricevute sino al 29 del Febraio prossimo frà le ore 10 e 12 antimeridiane.

IL R. Console, GEORGE KING.

NOTICE!!—Mr. G. GABRIEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, has commenced PRACTICE of his profession in all its various branches. He trusts the well-known reputation of the Messrs. Gabriel, of London, Liverpool, &c., will be a sufficient guarantee that every case entrusted to him will be skilfully and satisfactorily attended. Toothache instantaneously and painlessly cured. Inimitable artificial teeth supplied. Children's teeth regulated, and every operation in dentistry on most approved principles.

Address 20, Wynyard-square East, Sydney.

FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The Committee of the above Fund respectfully request all persons who have collected subscriptions in its behalf to forward them to the Honorary Treasurers—W. R. Piddington, Esq., M.L.A., and J. V. Barnard, before MONDAY next, at 10 a.m.

J. H. PALMER, W. H. COOPER, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

FIRE RELIEF FUND.

All persons having ACCOUNTS against the Committee of the above Fund are requested to send them to Greville's Commercial Rooms, on or before FRIDAY next, 10 a.m., as it is intended at once to proceed with the distribution of the funds among the applicants.

W. H. COOPER, J. H. PALMER, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Balance-sheet for the past half-year to the 31st December, 1871, duly audited, is now ready for inspection by the proprietors.

By order of the Board. E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

29th January, 1872.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An interim DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1871, will be payable to the Shareholders, at the Company's Offices, 129, Pitt-street, on and after THURSDAY, 1st February, 1872. By order of the Board,

HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of 5 per cent., together with a Bonus of 2½ per cent. on shares paid up in full, for the past half-year, is payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 2nd instant.

R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Company's Office, 1st February, 1872.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

A SALE of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 1st February, at half-past 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VI., section 10, a Distribution by Ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 1st February, at half-past 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

February 1, 1872.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN CORBETT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Parties having Claims against the Estate of JOHN CORBETT, late of Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, in the colony of Queensland, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO., of 97, York-street, Sydney, on or before the 1st day of March next, after which the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said John Corbett, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have then been given.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1872.

NOTICE. VICTORIA HOUSE will be CLOSED, THIS DAY, for TAKING STOCK.

FARMER and COMPANY, Pitt and George streets.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).

The Deed of Settlement is at the Company's Office, 64, Margaret-street, Sydney.

Shareholders who have not executed it are requested to do so without delay, and they are reminded that, until the execution of the Deed, they are not entitled to vote at any meeting or to exercise any other rights as shareholders.

SAML. HALLEN, Secretary.

12th January, 1872.

PATTESON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND OF THE MELANESIAN MISSION.

It was resolved at a public meeting, held on the 28th November, 1871, the Earl of Belmore in the chair,—"That a fund be raised in honour of the memory of the late Bishop Patteson, and that the amount that may be received be applied towards the endowment of the Melanesian Mission." Subscriptions will be received by any member of the committee appointed at said meeting, and by

E. W. CAMERON, Treasurer, Address Mort and Co.'s.

J. C. RAYMOND, Secretary, Address Union Bank.

FIFTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
First four lists, as published	£700	9	6
Barton, E.	2	2	0
Bowman, Miss	1	1	0
Bowman, Mrs. W.	1	1	0
Bowman, W.	1	0	0
Breeton, Mr.	0	5	0
Crawley, J.	0	5	0
St. Matthias's Church.			
Collection—Manly	4	9	1
Ditto—Menangle school, church	0	5	0
Duchar, John	1	0	0
Hill, Miss M.	1	0	0
Muller, Mrs.	1	0	0
Mitchell, Francis	10	0	0
Mitchell, Rev. Stanley	1	0	0
Morley, Mr.	0	5	0
Richards, B.	0	10	0
Roberts, John	1	1	0
Selkirk, Dr.	0	10	0
Stevens, Mr.	0	2	6
Sanderson, Mr.	0	2	6
Town, A.	1	1	0
Town, Mrs.	1	1	0
Tingcombe, Rev. Mr.	1	0	0
	£730	10	7

By order of the Committee, 31st January, 1872.

J. C. RAYMOND, Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT CURRENT and Plans of Distribution, including the proposed 2nd Plan of 2s 6d in £ (on the promissory note being duly honoured), showing a 1st Dividend of 5s in the £, in the estate of JOHN DONOGHOE, of Bungendore, storekeeper, lies for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the fifteenth (15th) day of February, 1872, if not opposed.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COPYRIGHT OF SYDNEY PUNCH.

We have, this day, disposed of the Copyright of the SYDNEY PUNCH to Mr. HAROLD STEPHEN, of Sydney. The paper will be printed and published at our office as heretofore.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.

108, Pitt-street, January 25, 1872.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

E. RAMSAY, Collector, 279, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. SERGEANT, Bootmaker, late of New Pitt-st., to 224, Lower Geo.-st.

NOTICE.—To Solicitors and others.—F. CLARK, having taken those new premises, Castlereagh-street, opposite Williams's Metropolitan, will have several rooms to LET. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—30 Years Established.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma 1836). Teeth extracted, teeth plugged with gold; artificial teeth; gold and vulcanite. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's Hotel.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public generally not to give my wife, MARIA POPE, goods of any description on credit, as I will not be responsible for the same. Dated Yarnold-street, Redfern, this 31st January, 1872. ROBT. POPE.

THE Person who took a PARASOL with ivory handle from HOLMES'S, Pastry Cook, King-street, on Monday, about 5 p.m., will please return the same to Mr. MOIR, City Bank.

I WILL NOT be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my WIFE, MARY ANN ROBERTS, after this date.

HENRY ROBERTS, 420, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

PUBLICATIONS.

SYDNEY MAIL AND NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER.

Thirty-two pages. Price 6d.

Expressly written and compiled for the AGRICULTURIST, STOCK BREEDER, WOOL-GROWER, SUGAR-GROWER, GOLD-DIGGER, SCIENTIFIC, HOUSEWIFE, LADY'S FANCY WORK, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

With Tales and Readings suitable for the Family Circle.

☞ Subscription, 20s per annum, postage included.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—On SATURDAY next, 3rd February, will be published as a SUPPLEMENT TO THE SYDNEY MAIL, a Portrait of Sir Hercules Robinson.

To prevent disappointment, Agents should send in their orders early.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, the new Governor of New South Wales.—With next Saturday's SYDNEY MAIL will be presented a well-executed Portrait of his Excellency.

PUBLICATION.—THIS DAY is published the February Number of the NEW SOUTH WALES MEDICAL GAZETTE, by Messrs. GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD. LEWIS BENJAMIN, Commission Merchant, 40, Broadway, NEW YORK. Business Correspondence invited.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 4s 6d; extracting, stopping, or cleaning, 1s. C. Edwards, dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

BEWARE OF FIRE.—JOHN BEECH, Chimney Sweep, 148, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

CUNDERANGO, THE NEWLY DISCOVERED CANCER CURE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

Consequent upon the numerous consultations, Dr. MYERS has deferred his departure eight days.

Hours of consultation from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.

51, Lower Fort-street.

CAPTAIN WYCHERLY has REMOVED from the Premises of J. J. Matthews, corner of George and Bridge streets, to 314, George-street, where his nautical accuracy and swinging of iron ships will be carried on.

CEMETERY STONE WORKS, Margaret-street, Wynyard-sq.—J. Cunningham, mason and lettercutter.

CENTRAL Photographic Gallery, 84, King-street. A. H. Lamartiniere (from Gorus's), Manager.

COFFEE roasted and ground, pepper and spices ground and dressed, at Redgate's Mill, Yurong-st., W'lm'loo.

H. MOON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

HENRY BUIST, Tobacconist, 101, King-st.—Prime Havannah Cigars and Barratt's Twist, just imported.

J. P. PEARSON, Hairdresser, 58, Market-street. Shower baths, hot and cold.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

B. FLASHETT RODD, Store and Share Broker, 132, Pitt-street.

TURTLE SOUP. TURTLE SOUP.—Turtle Soup, THIS DAY. Café Français, George-street.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET, open daily, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Dr. Brereton's days of attendance, Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays, from 11 to 1.

W. AND W. AYTON, Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers, &c., 371, Pitt-st. Church windows made.

WATSON WILSON, Painter and Paperhanger, 101, Clarence-street, a few doors from Erskine-street.

J. ROARTY, Photographer, 612, George-st., Brickfield-hill. Portraits finished in any style. Terms reasonable.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

MODERN BREECH-LOADERS, SPORTING and MILITARY.

A few copies of W. W. Greener's BOOK on the above subject on SALE, 6s. 6d. each, by his Agents, F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney.

VALENTINES made to our order for this season, in parcels to suit purchasers, post free.

MYERS and SOLOMONS, 542, George-street.

VALENTINES.—In packages of 2s and 3s, post free, BECKE'S Stationery Depot, 110, King-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS.—A choice assortment in neat bindings. BECKE'S Stationery Depot, 110, King-st.

THE very best Cream Laid NOTEPAPER, 6s per ream. BECKE'S Stationery Depot, 110, King-st.

MUSIC, SONGS.—Clarine, 2s; Forget not to remember, 2s; Early love, 1s 9d; Destiny, 2s 6d; Looking for somebody, 2s; The Past appears a dream, 2s; Ring on sweet Angelus, 2s; She sang among the flowers, 2s; Shy Robin, 2s; The Parted, 2s 6d; postage, 2d each. J. READING and CO., Musicsellers.

CHEAP MUSIC, each 6d, viz.:—Popular SONGS by J. R. Thomas: The Cottage by the Sea, The Moonlit Sea, Oh gently breathe the tender sigh, Some one to love, Say a kind word when you can, 'Tis but a little faded flower; and many others, by the same composer, all full music size, and 6d each.

CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

RIMMEL'S Exquisitely Perfumed Almanacs for 1872, 1s each, post 1s 2d, an elegant trifle for a lady. TURNER'S Cheap Book Shops, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, and 670, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.—The largest, best, and cheapest assortment, Cook's.

VALENTINES.—New and Elegant Designs, cheapest at COOKE'S Valentine Depot, 370, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, with NEW LECTIONARY. F. and E. COLE, George and King streets.

VALENTINES.—All the NEWEST DESIGNS. F. and E. COLE, George and King sts. (late City Bank.)

F. AND E. COLE, BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, George and King sts. (late City Bank).

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past 4 o'clock.

SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a Message from his Excellency the Governor, returning the Supply Bill for January, 1872. Assented to.

PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table the amended by-laws of the Municipality of St. Peters; returns respecting fines for drunkenness; by-laws of the Borough of Newcastle; and correspondence relating to the Board of Ordnance.

It was ordered that the papers be printed.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON asked the representative of the Government,—"Is there any objection to lay upon the table of this House a copy of the warrant authorising the Chief Justice or Senior Puisne Judge to exercise the powers of the Governor in the event of his death or absence from the colony?"

Mr. DOCKER said he begged to lay upon the table the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing the warrant for the appointment of the officer in question. The Government considered it necessary that the despatch should be laid upon the table as well as the warrant, because the despatch explained the views of the Imperial Government, and showed that the matter was intended to be one of merely temporary arrangement.

BORDER DUTIES.

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON asked the Representative of the Government,—"Will there be any objection to lay before this House copies of the Statistics relative to the collection of the Border duties exhibited at the Intercolonial Conference, held at Melbourne in September last?"

Mr. DOCKER begged to say that the information in possession of the delegates respecting the amount and description of imports and exports would be found in the Statistical Register for 1870, page 108, and in the Registers of previous years. This information being already in possession of the Council, it was not considered necessary to incur the expense of reprinting it. In addition to these documents, the delegates were in possession of information showing the amounts which would have been collected on these articles if the duty had been enforced; and also a summary of the value of the duties collected within the last three years. There was no objection to lay these last-named documents upon the table.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON asked the Representative of the Government,—"Will there be any objection to lay before this House the additional correspondence and other communications between the Government of New South Wales and Victoria, which have taken place since the proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference, held at Melbourne in September last, were laid upon the table?"

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table the correspondence asked for.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

On the Order of the Day for the further consideration in committee of the Friendly Societies Bill being read—

Mr. DOCKER said: Mr. President and gentlemen, before proceeding to the order of the day, it is my duty to acquaint the House with the position in which the Government stand in consequence of an adverse vote passed in the other Chamber, at the end of last week. The resolution passed by the other Chamber of the Legislature, relating to the Border duties, ask the Government to act in violation of the law. Hon. members are aware that there is an Act in force to authorise the collection of duties on the river Murray. The agreement having been entered into with the colony of Victoria—by which it was arranged that a certain sum should be paid by that colony, that colony undertaking to pay duties on account of New South Wales, and to pay into the treasury of New South Wales an annual amount—under that agreement it was arranged that certain products of New South Wales should pass into Victoria free of duty; and it was also agreed that the duties should not be collected at any of the stations on the River Murray. It then became necessary to pass an Act suspending the portion of the Act which empowered the Government to collect duties upon the Murray during the period of that agreement, and to indemnify the officers of Customs for not collecting the duty. That agreement will expire at midnight to-night; but the resolution arrived at by the Assembly on Thursday last directed the Government to act in violation of the Act, and abstain from the collection of the duties which they were directed to collect by the Act. Under the circumstances the Government felt it their duty to lay their position before his Excellency, and in doing so they coupled it with advice to his Excellency to dissolve the House, so that the question might be settled by the country. [Mr. DEAS THOMSON: On his Excellency's advice, did you say?] They advised a dissolution. That advice his Excellency has been pleased to adopt, and the Government now deem it expedient not to proceed any further with the public business, except in so far as may be necessary to obtain supplies up to the time when another Parliament can be called into existence. I do not feel called upon now to enter into the question of Border duties. This House has, by large majorities, endorsed the action of the Ministry. [Mr. HAY: Up to a certain point.] I do not think the question has been mooted here since their action was approved of, so that I do not know what my hon. friend means by saying "up to a certain point." I say the House not only affirmed the conduct of the Government with regard to the postal question to be correct, but also affirmed by large majorities the action taken by the Government at that Conference. What my hon. friend means by "up to a certain point" I cannot understand. I do not feel it necessary to enter into the merits of the question. If any hon. member desires to impugn the conduct of the Government there is a way of doing it, which the forms of the House will allow. My duty is to state the course of action the Government intend to take, and the course that his Excellency has intimated his intention of acceding to. As it is inexpedient to go on with public business, I move "That this Council do now adjourn until to-morrow, at 4 o'clock."

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON said he exceedingly regretted the present crisis which had been brought about by the advice of the present Ministry; he believed that the result of that advice would be fraught with the most disastrous consequences, and behoved every honorable member to protest against the action taken by the Government. He did not speak in any party spirit, but in the interests of the community. He was especially sorry that the crisis had came about at this time—just after the long holidays—and when there was a large amount of important business before the Parliament. After the ignominious failure on the part of the Government to come to any fair and reasonable understanding with the Government of Victoria, he considered that they had been guilty of conduct which was fraught with great danger to the colony—conduct both tyrannical and arbitrary — which would certainly recoil on the Ministry. He protested against the dissolution, as there was no guarantee that supply would be granted, and in the event of a refusal the result would be most disastrous, inasmuch as it would necessarily put a stop to the circulation of a great amount of money which flowed through the channel of the Civil servants. Another reason he had against the dissolution was the great expense of a general election. The Parliament had only been in existence a very short time, and there was not sufficient reason for appealing to the country. In England a dissolution never took place but on some very important political question, and nobody would say that the collection of the Border duties was a great political question. In both Houses there was a great majority against the collection of the duties upon goods crossing the Border. There was scarcely a dissentient voice in the condemnation of the Government in this matter, and under the circumstances it was greatly to be deplored that the Governor had been advised to adopt so suicidal a step as the dissolution of the Parliament. It had been argued that the Government were in a measure compelled to adopt the course they intended to follow, inasmuch as the law provided for the collection of the duties after a certain date. But whose fault was it that the measures had not been taken to prevent the necessity of such collection? Why he fault of the Government.

Mr. DOCKER: No.

Mr. THOMSON: The hon. member might say "no" to all eternity, but he would fail to prove to the country that the Government were not in fault. It was clear to the meanest capacity that they ought to have accepted the offer of the Victorian Government, which was a fair and reasonable one. The refusal of the Government of this colony to accept such offer was only the beginning of disturbance and turmoil which would be felt by this colony for a great length of time to come. It had been argued that the people of Riverina would escape the taxes which they had every right to pay; but the argument was utterly fallacious, inasmuch as they would have to pay Victorian duties, out of which New South Wales would receive that to which it was entitled. Another reason why he regretted the step taken by the Ministry was that his Excellency was just about to leave the colony. Hitherto his Excellency had distinguished himself by the constitutional manner in which he had performed the functions of his high office; but he was afraid that he would damage his reputation by accepting the advice of his Ministry at such a time as the present. He considered that he was justified in making the remarks which he had just addressed to the House. He hoped that he should be disappointed in the fears he entertained in reference to the action of the Government. He feared that Riverina—being goaded by the annoyance of the re-establishment of Custom-houses on the Border—would call loudly for one of two things: either separation, or annexation to the colony of Victoria. And it would be a difficult thing to prevent either the one or the other under the circumstances. It was greatly to be deplored that the Government had taken such an unwise course.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL said he should not have spoken on the subject but for the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member who had just sat down. As a native of the colony he considered it was his duty to support the Government in the action it had taken on the Border duty question. He was glad to see that the present Government had acted on something like principle. We had had responsible government for a long time, but it was very seldom a Government had acted upon principle in anything they did. In the stand this Government had taken in reference to the Border Duties, he cordially agreed with them; but he could not say exactly that he agreed with the step they had taken in advising a dissolution, as at this time it would cause great inconvenience. But so far as the collection of the duties on the border was concerned, he cordially agreed with what had been done, and if it were necessary he would even go as far as enforcing the duties by the presence of our troops. Why should New South Wales give way before the impudence and assurance of a district of yesterday, like Victoria; for it was after all only an offshoot of this colony, and had sprung into existence through the discovery of gold. The Government of Victoria had not acted fairly in the matter of the Border Duties; they at one time had absolutely refused to pay a farthing, and it was not until New South Wales had commenced to collect the duties on the border that Victoria had been brought to her senses. Why should this colony succumb to Victoria, which was only an offshoot of New South Wales? The separation of the various colonies was the great mistake that had been made by the Imperial Government. He did not agree with the hon. member; the hon. member did not feel what he felt as a native of the colony. He spoke out of patriotism for his country. As this dissolution was to take place, he hoped the whole colony would endorse the conduct of the Government. He thought, however, that the Government had given way too soon; they should have gone a little further, and if they found themselves defeated again then they could have appealed to the country.

Mr. HAY said, with reference to the remark of the hon. member (Mr. Docker), that this House, by a large majority, had approved of the conduct of the Government at the late Intercolonial Conference, he had ventured to interject a remark, "To a certain extent," and it was only to a certain extent that the House had expressed its approval of the course taken by the Government. No doubt the House had approved of what had been done by this Government in Victoria, in the hope that they would have carried out negotiations based upon the offer made by the Victorian Government. There was a feeling of general dissatisfaction at the result. The vote that that House had come to was intended to strengthen the hands of the Government, and not to endorse the lamentable failure which had attended their blundering negotiations with the Government of Victoria. The House and the country had been told that a certain document which had been laid upon the table, and which was printed along with the other documents connected with the Conference, formed no part of the proceedings of that Conference. Now, although, perhaps, literally it was not produced at the Conference, it was undoubtedly part of the proceedings, and was taken as read.

Mr. DOCKER: No.

Mr. HAY: I repeat it was taken as read.

Mr. DOCKER: That is a misstatement; and if the hon. member will only take the trouble to refer to the document, he will find it dated the 30th November—a time when the Conference had ceased to exist.

Mr. HAY: A report of the proceedings had been given in the daily papers of Melbourne, and stated that there had been a meeting on the 30th September. [Mr. DOCKER: No, the Conference closed on the 29th.] It was stated in this report that the delegates from Victoria and New South Wales agreed to the memorandum. That was stated and he (Mr. Hay) was prepared to assert that it was reported that the meeting took place on the 30th September. [Mr. DARLEY: I prefer the statement of our delegates to the statement of the paper.] [Mr. DOCKER: The meeting took place on the 29th.] This report said this memorandum was handed to the delegates,—Was it handed to them? (Mr. DOCKER: It was not handed. It was sent down in the evening of the 30th,—the Conference having closed on the 29th.) How did the closing of the Conference take place? [Mr. DOCKER: My hon. friend will see the memo. signed by the delegates and dated 29th September.) Surely they should have considered this document. [Mr. DOCKER: No such document was ever handed to them.] Yet it was handed to them before they left Melbourne, and in excellent good time for them to have acted upon it. What did they go to Melbourne for, if not to do business, and why they had not dealt with this document he really did not know. Even if the document was not handed to them until the 30th, surely they might have dealt with it if it afforded the means of settling the Border question. It might be well before a Court of law to take these technical objections, but before a House like this, to take such objections was, he thought, discreditable and disgraceful. Surely we might expect something more than this from those who undertook to manage the business of the colony. We might surely expect them not to act in so childish a manner as this. He quite agreed with what had fallen from the hon. member who preceded him, and who had said he did not think this was a matter in which the Ministry should have advised his Excellency to dissolve the Parliament. The hon. member had said the Government should have waited for some more fitting question on which to take the opinion of the country. He quite agreed with the hon. member; but as the Government had chosen to dissolve the House he hoped the country would understand that it was upon this question alone that the dissolution takes place; and that no false issue would be raised. He took the question to be this,—whether the Government we now have have availed themselves of the opportunities they had had to settle this most important matter in the best way they could, or whether they had not lamentably failed in a matter of the most simple business, and neglected to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them for correcting the mistake that they have made? This document opened up a solution of the difficulty, and it could not be denied that what had been offered by the Government of Victoria since, has been placed before the Ministers here in terms as fair and undeniable as could be. That offer was, that an account should be taken by each colony in a manner easily settled by practical men, and that what was found then to be actually due should be paid. That was the offer that had been made and repeated, and that had been dealt with by this Government, in a way which was neither straightforward nor reasonable. The result was, they had resolved to do that which the Government had stated it was their desire not to do, viz., to collect the duties, instead of continuing the arrangement which dispensed with that collection. The Government had started upon that principle, that it was expedient to prevent the collection of these duties, and they had had every opportunity of making an arrangement, by which that might have been avoided. They had not made any arrangement. They had failed in a manner which had provoked the ridicule of every business man in the city. On that ground the Government had advised a dissolution of Parliament. He did not think a dissolution ever had been, in any British colony, advised on such a narrow ground as this. He thought that both Houses of Parliament had been exceedingly well-disposed, at any time, during this session, or the past twelve months, to have given every fair support to the Government in all its proceedings and any measure brought before Parliament for consideration would have been fairly dealt with. But it would not do for any Government to presume upon this and expect that they can drag their supporters behind them through any amount of confusion and incapacity. With regard to what had been stated by the Postmaster-General as to the resolution being a violation of an Act of Parliament, he pointed out that the law had often been dispensed with when the House had ordered the Government to dispense with it. How much better would it have been to have abstained from collecting these duties for a time, so that we might get a fair equivalent for them. That equivalent might easily have been obtained. He must express his opinion that a lighter and more trivial ground for dissolution of Parliament had never been known in Britain or any of her dependencies. It appeared to have arisen from the desire of the Government to trample upon every one and everything in carrying out their particular views. He was sorry to hear an hon. member speak of the antagonism between this colony and Victoria. It was only in one way that this country could become great, and that was by union and not by disunion—by uniting as in the United States had done, so that there should be no custom-house between them, and so that railways might pass from one State to another and another without any one talking of collecting duties upon the goods sent across the borders. It was only in that way that Australia could ever become great. It was only by this miserable retrograde policy of separating each colony, and putting it by itself, that damage was done. It was an imitation of those wretched South American republics who wasted all their resources in trying to pull each other down, each fancying it was better to be one miserable sect, than one of a combination of powerful States. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL said that in the debate on this subject he had stood aloof and voted with neither party. He had done so because he considered that two or three Ministers of the Crown proceeding to another colony as delegates was injudicious, and because it partook of that feeling, which was far more prominent at Melbourne than Sydney, of Republicanism. If, instead of the Ministers of the Crown proceeding from Sydney to confer with the Ministers of the Crown at Melbourne, the Governor of one colony, as the representative of the Majesty of England here, and the Governor of the other colony, as the representative of the Majesty of England there, both high officers of the Crown, representing the interests of England, and having an interest in the colonies, over which they exercised very much the functions of the old Roman Pro-Consul, had communicated with each other, he thought an arrangement satisfactory to all parties could have been arrived at. He thought, if no other lesson should have been taught us by the absurd contest that had taken place between the two colonies in reference to this matter, we should be wise to have learned that in such an experiment as three Ministers of the Crown going from Sydney to confer with three Ministers of the Crown at Melbourne, ought not to be repeated. He must say that while no one could be more opposed to the erection of Custom-houses on the Borders of the adjacent colonies than he was, still he thought there was something to be said for the Ministry of New South Wales. He did not feel disposed, as a member of this Chamber, to rise and assert that the course adopted by the Ministry of Melbourne had been judicious and conciliatory, while that taken by our Government had been the reverse. It appeared to him there was some truth in the statement that so long as the Melbourne Ministry counted upon the Sydney Government not being able to take any course they thought best, they were inclined to pooh-pooh the claims of New South Wales; but seeing that the Sydney Ministry had the power of reviving those duties, and finding that a third party could come into the field, namely, the merchants of Adelaide, who could send up their goods for sale to the inhabitants of Riverina—they then, to use a vulgar phrase, drew in their horns. He said, therefore, he was not disposed to join the diatribes that had been directed against the Ministry of New South Wales. With regard to the question of dissolution, he could not forget that the power of dissolving the House at any time was an unquestioned prerogative of the Crown, and he thought we should be silent altogether as to the motives which induced his Excellency to adopt that course. He contended that there was something to be said in favour of the course taken by the Government. It was desirable that each colony should be taught to respect the other, and he did not think Melbourne would respect Sydney if Sydney were at once to consent to any demand—however threats still made upon her. It appeared to him that when one small portion of this colony comprising 30,000 people had its interests threatened, it might be judicious for the Government to appeal to the whole colony to decide whether this, which after all was only a local grievance, should be redressed in the way suggested. At the same time, as he had said before, no hon. member could be more opposed to the revival of Custom-houses along the Border line. He had been induced, as a humble member of that House, to make these remarks, not so much in the hope of influencing the opinions of other honorable members, but as a means of recording his views on this important subject.

Mr. OGILVIE said he could not consent to be silent on this subject. It would be remembered that he had given his vote in support of the action the delegates of this colony had taken at the late Conference, and he had not mixed up their conduct as delegates, and their conduct as Ministers, as the hon. member Mr. Hay had done. He saw no reason for changing his opinion since he had given that vote. He was quite satisfied that the delegates of Victoria—as had been asserted by the hon. member who represented the Government in that House—had not only never made an offer to pay to this colony more than £60,000, but had given an absolute and positive refusal. He considered the New South Wales delegates deserved the thanks of the colony for having stated they were prepared to re-establish the Border Custom-houses if it were found necessary to do so. This statement brought the Victorian delegates to their senses, and they then made a proposal. So far he approved of the conduct of the delegates of New South Wales; but he could not say that he agreed with their conduct as Ministers afterwards. The Government ought to have taken advantage of the offer contained in the document dated 30th September, to reopen negotiations. He could not approve of the conduct of the Government in their determination to reopen the Custom-houses on the Border. Such a step ought never to have been taken, unless an extreme case demanded it, and he failed to see any justification for the action they had taken. There were three courses open to the Government, and they had adopted the most objectionable of the three. They might have retired, or they might have accepted the vote of the House—which, in effect, rescinded its former vote—and thrown the responsibility on the Parliament. Considering the season of the year and the lateness of the session, the course taken by the Government in dissolving the Parliament is a very unwise one.

Mr. DOCKER said that, but for some misstatements of the hon. member, Mr. Hay, he should have had no reason to reply, inasmuch as those who had been loudest in their denunciations of the Government had absolutely given them nothing to answer. The hon. members, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Hay, had talked about the great calamity that was about to visit the colony, and the dire disasters that would follow the action of the Government, but they had failed to point out what the calamity or disaster would be—and, therefore, had left him nothing to answer. They had spoken in general terms and had not pointed out an instance. Where were the disasters? What were the calamities that were to overtake us?

Mr. DEAS THOMSON: You will find out soon enough.

Mr. DOCKER: If the hon. member were blessed with the gift of prescience, he might have pointed out in what direction the calamities were going to overtake us. He would, however, now address himself to the mistake made by the hon. member, Mr. Hay, with reference to the document dated 30th September. What were the proceedings in the Conference? He would read a portion to the House, and let it be remembered that they were the minutes of Mr. Duffy:—"On the 29th September the delegates from Victoria proposed that, as there were no reliable statistics of the trade across the Murray, the present Border treaty should be continued till the end of the year 1872 (instead of terminating in February of that year), and that measures should be taken by the two colonies during the renewed arrangement to ascertain, with as much certainty as possible, the actual facts of the case as to the Border trade, with a view of making a permanent arrangement on the basis of such facts. The delegates from New South Wales declined to agree to this proposal, on the ground that it would postpone unnecessarily the settlement of the Border question, and cause nearly as much inconvenience as the actual collection of duties, and withheld from New South Wales for a period of eleven months after the termination of the existing agreement a large sum which ought of right to be paid into the Treasury. In the course of the discussion this day the delegates from South Australia stated their willingness to agree to pay a sixth of the whole amount to be paid to New South Wales for free trade across or by way of the Murray, in the event of any sum being agreed to." On the 19th September, when the Border question was first introduced, the New South Wales delegates produced certain documents upon which they grounded their claims, and they were met by the distinct statement that Victoria was not prepared to pay any amount greater than £60,000; in fact that they would not pay another sixpence. On the 26th, the New South Wales delegates handed in the memo. by which it was shown that this colony was entitled to £100,000, but it was the determination of the Victorian delegates not to consent under any circumstances to a greater amount being paid to New South Wales than £60,000. On the 29th for the first time, the Victorian delegates made a proposition which he had just read. The representatives of this colony refused at once, because it would be putting off the settlement of the question for nearly another year, New South Wales would be at the loss of any larger amount to which the colony might be entitled for that period, and because there would be as much trouble and inconvenience in collecting the information required, as there would be in the actual collection of the duties. The Conference thereupon closed, and just before the delegates left Victoria at the eleventh—or he might almost say the twelfth—hour, on the 30th September the document to which the hon. member Mr. Hay had alluded, was handed to them by the Victorian delegates, and which the hon. member had assumed was a part of the proceedings.

Mr. HAY: It was explanatory of the proceedings.

Mr. DOCKER: Nothing of the kind. Let the hon. member read it, and he would find that in this lengthy memo. Mr. Duffy had altogether shifted his ground. In the second paragraph that gentleman referred to the population of Riverina in such a manner as to lead the public to infer that the question of population had formed one of the subjects under discussion at the Conference. Nothing of the kind; the population of Riverina had never been mentioned at the Conference, and it was only introduced in the memorandum to throw dust in the eyes of the people. The Government had been blamed for not reopening negotiations with Victoria, on the basis of the memo. dated the 30th September; but it had not been shown why this Government should have done anything of the kind. His hon. friend had expressed his disapprobation pretty freely of the conduct of the Government; but his hon. friend knew that the opinion of an individual member is not the opinion of the whole House, and, therefore, the action of the Government having been endorsed by the House, became the action of the House. The Government could not go beyond the powers given to them. They did actually offer to take £60,000, renew the agreement for twelve months, and then take any further sum that might be shown to be due to New South Wales. That offer Mr. Duffy would not accept. The documents before us showed conclusively that New South Wales was entitled for three years to £83,000 per year instead of £60,000. The course taken by the Government of Victoria was evasive in the extreme; but this Government had never departed from the ground which they had first taken up, except in so far as they had complied with the instructions of the Legislature. With regard to the disasters to arise from the re-establishment of Custom-houses on the Border, he pointed out that if the proposed arrangement had been acceded to, the Custom-houses would have been established all the same, the goods would be examined, and the duties fixed, and then after all the money would have to be paid to Melbourne, and would be made a question of account. How were we to get our money from Melbourne? The money would have to be voted by the Parliament there, and some time might elapse before we could get it. This was the sort of arrangement the hon. member opposite wished the Government to make.

The question was put and passed.

The House adjourned at 17 minutes past 6 o'clock until 4 o'clock on the following day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 29 minutes past 4 o'clock.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

Mr. NOWLAN asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. Is it the intention of the Government immediately to amend the Imported Stock Act of 1871, by bringing pigs and goats, animals susceptible of being affected with epizootic aptha, under its provisions? 2. Is it the intention of the Government to extend the period for the quarantine of healthy animals now on their way from Europe, hitherto fixed at fourteen days? 3. Is it the intention of the Government to act upon the resolutions passed at the meetings of stock-owners held in Sydney and Singleton (conveyed to the honorable the Minister for Lands), and issue a proclamation in terms of Section 10 of the Imported Stock Act of 1871, prohibiting for a time the introduction into this colony of any stock from places beyond the Australian colonies, except such as may be on the way previous to such proclamation reaching Europe? 4. What is the state of the health of the imported cattle on Garden Island, and for what length of time is it proposed still to keep them in quarantine; what steps will be taken to ascertain whether they are incapable of communicating the disease?"

Mr. WILSON replied,—1. It was not the intention of the Government to amend the Imported Stock Act of 1871, in the way suggested by the question. 2. The Government did not think there was any necessity to extend the period for the quarantine of healthy animals now on their way from Europe. 3. He informed the deputation that waited upon him in reference to this matter that it would be useless to stop the importation of stock into this colony, unless the colonies of Queensland and Victoria imposed similar restrictions. 4. The stock on Garden Island have been reported healthy and sound; but the Government have not yet determined how long they shall remain in quarantine; steps would be taken to obtain from professional men information as to whether or not there was any likelihood of the animals communicating the disease before they were released.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. W. FORSTER, without notice, asked the Attorney-General whether the Government were authorised to state to the Parliament, that his Excellency had consented, on the advice of his Ministers, to dissolve the Assembly, even though the Assembly should decline to vote supplies for the months of February, March, and April?

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that his Excellency had accepted the advice of his Ministers to dissolve Parliament, even if no supplies whatever were granted. [Mr. BUCHANAN: Hear, hear.]

PETITIONS.

Mr. WEARNE presented a petition from 999 electors of the Liverpool Plains district against the new Land Bill. The petition concluded with a prayer to the effect that the House would compel the Government to dissolve Parliament, so that the electors might have an opportunity of expression an opinion upon the measure.

The petition was received.

Mr. WISDOM presented a petition from residents of the Lower Hunter against the Land Bill.

The petition was received.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table the following papers:—By-laws of the Municipality of St. Peters; By-laws of the Borough of Newcastle; Correspondence between the Government of this colony and the Government of Victoria respecting the Border duties; Regulation respecting stoppages on account of fines for drunkenness in the New South Wales Artillery and Infantry; Correspondence relative to presentation of smooth-bore ordnance by the Imperial Government.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Mr. NOWLAN, without notice, asked the Minister for Lands whether he had received any information to the effect that foot and mouth disease had appeared anywhere in this colony except in the case of the cattle placed in quarantine on Garden Island? He was led to ask the question because he read the proceedings of a meeting held in Melbourne, at which meeting a resolution was passed which would imply that foot and-mouth disease had appeared in some of the herds of this colony.

Mr. WILSON said he knew of no case of foot and mouth disease appearing in this colony. He had seen the paragraph referred to by the hon. member; but he had no further information on the subject.

Mr. NOWLAN asked whether the Minister for Lands would communicate that fact to the Victorian Government, in order to prevent their putting a stop to the importation of our stock into that colony.

Mr. WILSON did not think the Government of Victoria were likely to take such a step on such information as that which had been published.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

It was ordered that the following petitions be printed:—Presented by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Butler, on 30th January, relative to the Crown Lands Bill; the petition presented by Mr. Morrice on 24th January relative to the repairs of the roads between Sutton Forest Railway Station, Throsby Park, Burrawang, and the township of Robertson.

PETERSHAM DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.

Mr. STEWART moved,—"That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of correspondence between the Government, the Council of Education, and the Rev. Mr. Palmer, relating to application for certificate to a Denominational School at Petersham."

The motion was agreed to.

SUPPLY—PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. LORD moved,—"That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will admit of a bill to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales towards the services of the year 1872, passing through all its stages in one day."

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he had no objection to the granting of supplies that might be necessary in the prospect of a dissolution. But he did not think the House ought to agree to the naked proposal which had been made, without any argument or statement being made in its favour. (Cheers.) Hon. members ought to have some respect shown them, and ought to have had some reason at this particular juncture why the Standing Orders should be suspended. It might be said that a Parliamentary crisis had arisen. But he did not imagine there was a single hon. member of that House, beyond the Ministers themselves, who could really comprehend how this crisis had arisen. (Cheers.) Hon. members, so far as he could gather, were very unequally divided in their opinions with respect to the question of collecting the Border duties. With the exception of the hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. Buchanan, and probably only half a dozen other hon. members, the great majority of the House, including the Ministry and the bulk of their supporters, were in favour of the practice that had prevailed for the last five years—namely, that of a composition being taken in lieu of the actual collection of the duties. (Cheers) He believed he heard the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, Mr. Buchanan, state that he was always in favour of the actual collection of the duties. [Mr. BUCHANAN: Hear, hear] He supposed he might take the hon. member's exclamation as an assent to the proposition. If so, the hon. and learned member had changed his opinions—(cheers)—upon this point, in the most extraordinary manner possible; in the same manner in which that hon. and learned member was in the habit of changing his opinions upon almost every point, whether political or theological. (Cheers and laughter.) He thought it was not very long since the hon. and learned member was lecturing upon Cobbett's History of the Reformation, and the peculiar view which Mr. Cobbett took of that great historical event—

Mr. BUCHANAN: Before the hon. member goes any further, I may state that he is as false in that statement as he is in the others.

Mr. FARNELL: I rise to order, Mr. Speaker: I submit the hon. member for East Sydney is out of order in using such language.

Mr. BUCHANAN: If the hon. member goes on with his statement after I have said it is false he will show bad taste.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. and learned member is certainly out of order in using such language.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I ask you, Sir, what I am to do? If a man makes false and groundless statements as to my having delivered a lecture on "Cobbett's History of the Reformation," which I never did, and the statements being actually false, what am I to do but say they are false. I say the statement is false; and all the rules and orders in the world would not make me say it was not.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said we all pretty well knew the value to attach to the assertions of the hon. member (hear, hear); and when he stated that he had always been in favour of the actual collection of duties on the Border, he (Mr. Piddington) would beg to refer him to an Act of Parliament he now held in his hand—31 Vic. No. 1—passed at the instance of the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government five years since. (Hear, hear.) Now he found the first and second clauses of this Act were in these terms:—"1. The said agreement shall be, and the same is hereby declared to have been, on and since the 1st day of February last, a valid and binding agreement, any act to the contrary notwithstanding. 2. During the continuance of such agreement it shall not be the duty of any Customs or other officer to demand or receive on the importation of any goods from Victoria by way of or across the river Murray any Customs duties whatever. Provided always that in respect of goods which may be imported from Victoria across or by way of the River Murray in bond, and which may be received into any bonded warehouse in this colony, Customs duties shall be demanded and collected on the delivery out of such goods according to the rates imposed by the law for the time being in force in this colony." Well, this was an Act of Parliament suspending the ordinary Customs laws of the colony, and providing that duty should not be actually collected on goods crossing the border by way of the Murray. (Hear, hear.) Well, some of the records—(hear, hear, and laughter)—of the House, which, he presumed, were rather authoritative documents—

Mr. WISDOM: Will the hon. member say they are false?

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he found, upon reading a statement made by the hon. and learned member, Sir James Martin, on the 24th July, 1867, that the second reading of the bill was passed on division by ayes 38, noes 8; and he would read the names of those hon. members who voted for the second reading of the bill to provide that duty upon goods imported across the Murray should not be collected—(hear, hear)—but should be accounted for by the payment of £60,000 per annum; and if he found the name of the hon. member, Mr. Buchanan, as voting in favour of the second reading of the bill, he thought he would convict the hon. member—of what——

Mr. BUCHANAN: Nothing.

Mr. PIDDINGTON would leave it to the hon. member's fertile imagination to supply the word. The following gentlemen voted with the ayes:—Messrs. Martin, Wilson, Eagar, Parkes, Byrnes, Josephson, Oatley, Morrice, Nowlan, Gordon, Neale, Dignam, Lucas, Hurley, Suttor, Alexander, R. Stewart, Macpherson, Mate, Sutherland, White, J. Stewart, Landale, Lang, M'Kay, Pemell, Lloyd, Macleay, Ryan, Tighe, Burns, Farnell, Dodds, Tunks, Campbell, Piddington, and Buchanan. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Now he had given the names of those gentlemen who had voted in favour of the principle of a composition of £60,000 instead of the collection of these duties. He observed that the hon. member for Kiama was going away, but he hoped he would stop. (Laughter.) It was easy for an hon. member like the hon. member for East Sydney to deny that he voted in favour of the bill to provide for the non-collection of duties, and now voting against non-collection. How easy it was for him to deny and to fall into the pit which he would fain dig for others. On what ground did the hon. member rise in 1872 in favour of the collection of duties and deliver a speech "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," in which he wished hon. members to understand that he held a brief on behalf of the people of New South Wales. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Piddington) hoped the hon. member would be paid for it, and he hoped he knew the value of money——

Mr. BUCHANAN: Not so well as you do.

Mr. PIDDINGTON hoped the hon. member would be paid for the brief which he assumed he held from New South Wales. It was clear, however, that he did not hold the brief in 1867; but perhaps the prospect was not so clear at that time as it was now in 1872. Mr. Stewart, the hon. member for Kiama, also voted for the second reading of the bill. He then represented the district of Illawarra, and appeared to have changed his opinion also. That hon. gentleman saw no objection in 1867 to compound these duties; and he (Mr. Piddington) thought that the same reasons which existed then existed in a tenfold greater degree at the present period. (Hear, hear.) He was another gentleman who declared that it was altogether impolitic, and exhibited some feeling of consideration for the many settlers upon the Border that we had encouraged and invited to settle there and become free selectors—people who came from South Australia and Victoria to become denizens of this colony. There was the name of Mr. Tunks on the list, and the name of Mr. Lucas. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WISDOM: He is always consistent.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not know what the views of the hon. member for Canterbury were as to the propriety of compounding these duties, but he voted in favour of that bill which provided that for five years the duties should not be collected. At the head of the minority who voted against the bill was the present hon. Chief Secretary. Whether the hon. gentleman took the view now he did at that time was best known to himself, but it would appear to him (Mr. Piddington) that the admission of the hon. gentleman into the Government had had the effect of a little leaven leavening the whole. He should like to know whether the hon. gentleman held the same opinion as he did in 1867, and whether he had converted the Minister for Lands and Minister for Works to his views of the case. Had the hon. gentlemen changed their opinions, and now in 1872 abandoned their policy of 1867, by which it was declared inexpedient and legally improper that duties should be collected on the border? He hoped hon. members would pardon him if he quoted from the speech of the hon. member at the head of the Government—Sir James Martin, when he introduced the Act 31 Vic. No. 1. The hon. gentleman then said "They had some difficulty in bringing the members of the Victorian Government to an understanding on this subject. They questioned the accuracy of our returns, but stated that as they had not kept any account they were not in a position to check them. At last, however, an amount was agreed upon. It was arranged that the colony of Victoria should pay over to the colony of New South Wales, on or before the 1st day of February next, the sum of £6800 for the duties collected by Victoria on behalf of New South Wales from the 1st day of May to the 27th day of June, 1865, and that such payment should be a final settlement of accounts between the two colonies in reference to duties due to, or claimed by, either from the other in respect of importations during the said period. It was not an easy matter to arrive at the amount, because there was a quantity of our colonial produce on which they said they did not collect the duties. The amount finally determined upon was some four or five hundred pounds less than they originally proposed. This bill, among other things, proposed to localize that arrangement. The next arrangement they made was 'that for a period of five years from the first day of February next, goods of all kinds, including live stock, should be imported from Victoria into New South Wales, and from New South Wales into Victoria, across or by way of the River Murray, without any payment of Customs duties or charge of any kind for or upon any such importation.' In other words, they agreed to free trade across the border between the two colonies. The announcement of this arrangement was hailed with delight. They read of bonfires having been lighted and other manifestations of joy being made by the inhabitants." Now, he wanted to know whether the Ministry had abandoned the policy which they carried into effect and embodied in this law. He thought it was due to the House that the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government should distinctly state whether he had changed his views, and whether he had estimated the cost and risk of enforcing the actual collection of duties on the Border, and the danger of their collection being prejudicial to the interests of these people whom we had invited to our shores. If the hon. member had not changed his opinion, if the majority of Ministers, or the entire Cabinet (because we had a right to deal with the Cabinet as a united body) had not changed their views, upon what ground did they advise a dissolution? If it was a mere question of disputed amount as to whether we were entitled to £60,000 or £100,000, that was not a sufficient reason upon which an appeal to the country should be made. [Mr. HOSKINS: Hear, hear.] He did not think there was any principle in a dispute of that kind. [Mr. JENNINGS: Hear, hear.] He did not think the Government would abandon this line of settled policy, and he therefore must take it that this was nothing more than a delusion and a sham. The real reason was the fear of the Government with regard to the Land Bill. (Cheers.) When he heard the supporters of the Government talk about the impropriety of the wines of the Hunter district being charged duty while the wines of the Border did not pay duty, he said the principle was not a true one, and was entirely inconsistent with the policy of Ministers whom they said they supported. (Hear, hear.) The difficulty of Border collection arose from the fact that we had a large Border population at a long distance from Sydney, and had not secured it by the only practical mode, by extending the railway line to Wagga Wagga at any rate. (Hear, hear.) That was the only way of bringing back a portion of the lost trade of the colony. He was quite certain that this crusade against our own colonists, not upon a principle, but upon a matter of detail, was not a statesmanlike way of dealing with matters of this kind. What would be said in England when they heard that the dispute between Victoria and New South Wales had been upon no principle, and that the Victorians had said, "We will give you £60,000 or £100,000, or any amount, if you only shew you are entitled to it." (Cheers from the Opposition.) He did not wish to say anything irritating to the Government whom he had hitherto supported so warmly; or, as had been said of him, with "ferocity." (Laughter.) With no disposition to irritate the hon. member at the head of the Government, he (Mr. Piddington) could not understand why he advised his Excellency to dissolve Parliament. Was there anything in the correspondence between the colonies to justify a course such as the hon. and learned member had taken? Had not the Victorian Government declared by the mouth of their Chief Secretary that they would pay to this colony any amounts which may be proved to be due, and did the hon. member wish to receive more than was due? We should be placed in a most discreditable position in the mother country, when it was said that there was a dispute between the colonies as to what amount should be paid as composition for the non-collection of duties, and that Victoria had agreed to pay the amount shown to be due. It would be said that we had a Government at whose head was a gentleman who had been led away, and who allowed himself to be placed in a discreditable and unjust position, and that the Government refused to accept what was due to them, and actually claimed more than was due to them. (Hear, hear.) We were going to the country upon such an issue, and the Governor had granted an unconditional dissolution to his Ministers upon a dispute about amount. He thought if colonial Governors were of any value to the colony they should be mediators in questions of a difficult nature, and there was never an occasion when the Governor had a more noble opportunity to come forward as mediator. He was not one of those who desired to see a Governor interfering in local, political, or party disputes, but when it was a question of dispute between the two colonies, it would have been a noble act on the part of the Governor to become a mediator. He had not, however, taken that opportunity, and however short his connection with the colony might be, he would live to regret that he did not become mediator in a question where the difficulty could have been so easily removed. In December last an amendment was moved upon the hon. member for the Clarence's motion to this effect "This House is of opinion,—1. That it is very desirable to avoid, if possible, the actual collection of duties on goods passing across or by way of the Murray into this colony from Victoria, and into Victoria from this colony. 2. That the Government of New South Wales would be justified in abstaining from collecting duties on the Murray if, before the 1st of February next, the Government of Victoria binds itself to pay for the twelve months commencing from that date, the sum of £60,000 on the terms and conditions of the existing agreement, and such further sum quarterly as on taking an account on the basis of the existing tariffs may be found at the end of each quarter to be due to this colony. 3. That the Government of New South Wales ought, in conjunction with the Government of Victoria, to take immediate steps for obtaining the above information. 4. That the foregoing resolutions be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor." Did not this show that even in December last the Government never dreamed of abandoning their policy of not collecting these duties? The only condition they made was that £60,000 should be paid, and any further sum that might be found to be due on taking an account. If the hon. Premier had not entirely forgotten the position he had taken, he would never have insisted upon having £60,000, whether that sum were due or not. That was the only difficulty between the colonies. Victoria was willing to pay whatever was found to be due. How then could it be said that Victoria was not willing to pay the full amount, after deducting the cost of collection? Surely the hon. Premier did not wish them to pay more than New South Wales was entitled to receive? He gave, or at all events wished to be able to give, the Government credit for not desiring to obtain more than they were entitled to; but their own resolution showed that they were determined to have £60,000 whether they were entitled to it or not. This would present the colony in so shabby a light in England, that he was perfectly ashamed of the Government. He thought there must be some obliquity in their mental vision—that something must have come over the intellect of the Government. On Thursday last, this question of Border duties was revived by the hon. member for Queanbeyan, who moved:—"1. That this House having taken into consideration the correspondence between the Governments of this colony and of Victoria, relative to the collection of Customs duties upon the Murray River Border, is of opinion,—(1.) That the terms offered by the Government of Victoria were reasonable, and ought to have been accepted; (2.) That the collection of Customs duties by the Government of this colony upon the Murray River Border is highly inexpedient; (3.) That immediate steps should be taken to obviate any necessity for the collection of such duties. 2. That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by address to his Excellency the Governor with the least possible delay." That motion was carried by 27 to 23, in a house about half as large again as that which assembled in December. Then, the Government had a majority of 4, in a house of 36 members; and now, they had a minority of 4 in one of 50. These resolutions simply rescinded those passed in December, and did not necessarily imply any censure; nor was there anything in them contrary to the principle the Government had espoused five years ago, or contrary to the Act 31 Vic., No. 1. He could not, therefore, understand how they had come to the conclusion that it was otherwise. He was afraid the hon. Premier had lost his temper, and had determined that he would have his will and govern the colony rightly or wrongly according to his individual views, thinking himself strong enough to cast aside all considerations of justice and expediency. The proof of the assertion that the Victorian Government had made a fair proposition, was to be found in the following extract from the letter of the Chief Secretary, dated 22nd December, 1871:—"You propose that the Government of Victoria shall contract to pay £60,000 a year to New South Wales, and as much more as may prove to be her due,—which we are perfectly willing to do. But you omit to make any provision requiring New South Wales to refund any proportion of the £60,000, if it should appear, as we contend it will when exact statistics are obtained, that £60,000 is more than your colony is entitled to receive. Such a proposal, if indeed this be what is intended, need only be stated to be rejected. This Government is willing to continue the terms and conditions of the present agreement for another year, by which New South Wales will receive £60,000 certain, without any charge for collection, and Victoria will remain bound as she is at present not to impose a tax on any stock coming into the colony by way of the Murray. Or, we are willing to make a new contract under which New South Wales shall receive the exact amount to which she shall prove to be entitled, be it more than £60,000 or less. If you acquiesce in either of these proposals, the Commissioner of Customs will correspond with you on the best means of taking an account of exports and imports, and this Government will be willing to adopt as much of the machinery you suggest as they find practicable. But it is idle to go into these collateral questions till the basis of the contract is settled." But the hon. Premier declared that he would take as much more as they liked to give, but whether £60,000 were due or not would not abate one penny of that amount. This was a monstrous piece of injustice, and he believed the expedition to Melbourne was a most unfortunate one. He believed the hon. member forgot the fact that he was dealing with a colony as independent, important, and powerful as New South Wales, and one of the first steps he adopted was to have a meeting at Albury, at which he made the statement that New South Wales ought to have £60,000, and he would not accept less.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: It is not true.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: At all events the hon. member assumed a tone that was not becoming under the circumstances. At any rate, at the Conference, the hon. member insisted upon having £60,000—he would not deny that. Upon what ground did he insist upon that sum? Victoria offered to pay all they ought to, and was this colony to claim more? And yet this was what the Ministry were trying to do, and had actually resorted to the extreme measure of a dissolution upon a question of a disputed account. They were to go to the country to ascertain whether they were to demand from Victoria more than was due. He believed the people of New South Wales would scorn to ask one farthing more than was actually due. In another letter, dated 11th January, 1872, the Chief Secretary said:—"We decline to adopt an agreement under which New South Wales would be authorized to retain an amount on account of Border duties which, by the investigation of her own officers, she had ascertained to be beyond her just claim. This is the sole condition to which we objected. We proposed to substitute an agreement under which New South Wales would receive the precise sum to which by the investigation of her own officers she proved to be entitled. This is the proposal which you consider leaves you no alternative but to have recourse to the actual collection of the duties. May I remind you that by recurring to the collection of the duties, whatever other result you may bring about, it is clear you cannot get more revenue than we have voluntarily offered, because you cannot get more than the entire sum to which you are entitled." So they had two letters from the Chief Secretary of Victoria in which he voluntarily offered to pay as much as could be shown to be due, and upon a question of this kind the Ministry had taken upon themselves to bring about a Parliamentary crisis! They had heard a member of the Government stating that so far from desiring to have any dispute, he would rather give up the duties altogether. Was he wrong in stating that the hon. Colonial Secretary said that?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Certainly.

Mr. PIDDINGTON asserted that the hon. member did say so. What was the use of trying to wriggle out of the statement by saying that he was always averse to the imposition of Customs duties? And yet the Government advised a dissolution upon a question that could be settled by a few subordinate officers in the Customs. A dissolution would be attended with serious injury to the public interests. What was said in the Governor's speech at the beginning of the session? They were promised a Land Bill, Municipal Bill, Gold-fields Bill, and an Impounding Bill, and one of these had been submitted. Where they to be prevented by the action of the Government from taking into consideration that very important measure, the Land Bill? The Government had also promised to introduce a bill dealing with the Superannuation question, and that, of course, must now go over for a long period. It was very undesirable that this measure should be delayed, particularly as the Government had promised it should not be. What was he to say to his constituents when he went to them? Could the hon. member tell him what principle was involved? Had the Government of Victoria refused to pay what was due? It seemed to him that this dispute was nothing but a difference as to the ingredients of an account. It was nothing else. He must say that the Government, in the course they had taken, had been influenced by some motive or another which it was impossible to comprehend. There had not appeared to be any question of principle in this case. The dispute had not been over any great bill, such as the Land Bill, or over any other question of importance. It was simply a matter between the two colonies, that a subordinate officer could easily have been able to arrange within a certain period. If it were necessary to collect duties on the Borders—and he did not see why they should not collect for a certain period—let such collection be for a certain time, upon which they might have a basis for another agreement. But still it had been very absurd to close the door to all opportunities for conciliation and accommodation. It seemed to him that the fact had been, and this he believed was the opinion of the country on the matter, that Sir James Martin had determined to have his own way in every particular even though the result of that course should be great inconvenience and expense to the country, whether it were a matter of principle or not. The hon. and learned Premier had determined that this House should obey his *ipse dixit*. If a dictator were wanted, let them have one (hear, hear), and let that dictator be the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government. (Laughter.) But if they did choose that gentleman, do not let them have parliamentary institutions at the same time. Let them do away with both Houses of Parliament, to have this dictator—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and with the absurd notion that the people should be represented in Parliament. But if they wanted a dictator let the people of the colony say so—(hear, hear)—and determine that they should have no Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It was not necessary that a dictator should be surrounded by parliamentary interests. They might take into consideration what the Premier's view of the duties of the Assembly was. [A voice: "Yes, Sir James." Laughter.] Whatever the Assembly had been asked to do, they were expected to say "Yes, Sir James." [An hon. member: "That is it exactly."] There was no motion, no question, that the Parliament had a more unqualified right to give an opinion than they had in reference to the collection of the Border duties. (Hear, hear.) If the Government had reconsidered their vote—changes having in the meantime taken place in their opinions—in January which they had passed in December, that would be no new thing. Some old members of this House might recollect in an early period of our Parliamentary history a motion of the hon. member for Queanbeyan in reference to the salaries of Judges. The vote was rescinded in this case, and in the matter of duties on sugar and tea the vote had also been rescinded. The House had in the present month (January) been much larger than in December last; and it had given a different vote in relation to the Border duties in January to what it had recorded in December last. He had drawn up an address to his Excellency the Governor, containing a request that he would not grant a dissolution, and asking him to allow the members of this House to prepare an address and append their signatures to it. They should ask that this dissolution should not be granted, on the grounds that it was silly and unreasonable. (Hear, hear.) He would move, as an amendment to Mr. Lord's motion,—"That all words after 'that' be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following: 'The following respectful Address be presented to his Excellency the Earl of Belmore:—' The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales desire to represent to your Excellency the many inconveniences and dangers to the public interest arising from a dissolution of Parliament in the present position of public affairs. That the settled policy of the Government of Sir James Martin, ratified by the passing of the Act 31 Victoria No. 1, which has been in force during the last five years, has been not to collect duties on the importation of goods from Victoria across the river Murray, but to accept a money consideration in lieu of the duties, of the yearly sum of £60,000. That a dissolution of Parliament at the present time cannot fail to prolong the present unhappy differences with Victoria, and to engender a feeling of hostility in the minds of a large portion of our fellow-colonists settled upon the Border against the Government of New South Wales, who will feel that they are not under the administration of a Government which regards their interest and well-being, and the probable result of the dispute now subsisting will be the loss to this colony of a large and valuable district. The Legislative Assembly are desirous of entering upon the consideration of the Estimates of public expenditure as well as of the bill now before them relating to the amendment of the Land laws, and other important measures, and they feel confident that any further delay in dealing with these measures will be most injurious to the public interests. Deeply influenced by these various considerations, and anxious in particular to secure peace and the goodwill of our fellow-colonists upon the Border, the Legislative Assembly respectfully requests that your Excellency will not dissolve Parliament at the present critical period. That the above address be presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Speaker and the House, at such time as it may please his Excellency to appoint.'" It might be said that the people of Riverina were not in favour of annexation to Victoria. Whatever might be the opinion of the hon. members of this House, he believed the effect of the imposition of the Border duties would be to create an eternal blister upon the section of the colonists who were settled on the Borders. (Hear, hear.) It would serve to irritate them. Their sense of the injustice already sought to be done to them was very great. The people of this colony had invited the present residents of Riverina to settle on the Borders. (Hear, hear.) Hundreds—yes, even thousands—of people had crossed over the Borders, and bought land within the territory of New South Wales. They were responsible for the invitation, and for these people becoming fellow-colonists. It was a hard case to treat them with the harshness with which they had been treated by the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government. It was highly probable that if these duties were enforced they would lose Riverina by annexation to Victoria or by its becoming a separate colony. In either case they would lose a valuable territory. (Hear, hear.) They had never had complaints from Riverina that the people there were unwilling to pay a fair amount for duties. (Hear, hear.) They were quite willing to pay what was deemed fair and reasonable. (Hear, hear.) If the composition that had been fix-

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merly agreed to had been kept up, they might have saved the enforcing of duties in this colony, as well as in Victoria. A composition in place of duties was no new thing. They had had several similar cases in England. He thought this had been done in England with respect to Stamp duties and bank notes. In these instances a composition had been accepted in lieu of duties. There could be no question but the people of Riverina would be much damaged by the infliction of Border duties. (Hear, hear.) They knew the hon. member at the head of the Government, had on one occasion made it a subject of congratulation that the House had adopted the course that the Border duties should not be collected. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member also went to Melbourne with the object of making an agreement by which these duties would not require to be collected. It was strange, after its action in December last, that the Government should now take a course that would bring about a feeling of enmity in regard to a valuable portion of the colony. He proposed the Address as an amendment on the motion to suspend the Standing Orders. There was no necessity whatever to suspend the Standing Orders. He should have no objection to vote for any amount for Supply in the event of a dissolution. There was no reason for this extreme haste, or that, at the dictation of the Government, they should suspend the Standing Orders. This matter should be allowed to take its course. He had been a warm supporter of the Government, and this was, he believed, the first time he had differed from the policy they had advocated. He felt it, however, to be due to the public and himself that he should give an expression of his opinion on the question of the Border duties. Whether the effect of the present course he had taken would, in the event of a dissolution, be to return him to Parliament or not, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had not in this matter sacrificed one shred of principle. (Hear, hear.) He believed that he was the only member of this House who could say that he had refused office half a dozen times. He had always made it his aim to assist in carrying out such principles as were likely to result in benefit to the country. He had opposed the action of the Government because he believed that, if carried out, it would cause much discomfort and bring discredit on the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER stated the substance of the address moved as an amendment by Mr. Piddington.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that it appeared to him that the partizans and supporters of Mr. Gavan Duffy in this House, died very hard. (An hon. member: Bosh!) The speech of the hon. member might be looked upon as the death-rattle in the throat of the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) In fact, many members would not believe that the Parliament would dissolve. The hon. member for Mudgee, was one of those who would not believe till the last moment that this House would be dissolved. What was all the fright of the Opposition about? He would like to know what these hon. members were afraid of? [Mr. PIDDINGTON: No one is afraid.] Forsooth the supplies were being stopped, to prevent dissolution. From his knowledge of history, he knew that supplies were sometimes stopped, so that a dissolution might be brought about, not that a dissolution might be prevented. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] After all the consideration that had been given this matter by the Opposition, whence came so much undignified juggling? Why did they not accept this dissolution? These hon. members had maintained the most undignified attitude that was ever maintained by representatives in any part of the world. Surely if they had got right on their side what were they afraid of? If they had done right in the Assembly they could have no hesitation in going to the people. Were they to take the hon. member for Mudgee, strap him down, and carry him out of the House, because he would not accept the dissolution. [Attention called to the state of the House and a quorum formed.] Hon. members would not be dissolved; but they would find that they must be dissolved. This was a dose they must swallow; and they might as well do it with a good as with a bad grace. After being a member of the House for twelve years past, he had never before heard such unseemly conduct as had been displayed by those hon. members who had made the Governor's conduct the theme of their remarks. They should at least have had respect for the Queen's representative. Gentlemen who had themselves occupied high positions had allowed themselves to be carried away by their passions in speaking on this subject. No one knew better than Lord Belmore how his conduct in granting a dissolution had been within the pale of the law. No one had given this question a more complete and perfect study than his Excellency, and unless he had been upheld by dozens of authorities that could not be gainsaid, they might well have expected that no dissolution would have taken place. On his (Mr. Buchanan's) reading of history, and which was not small, he did not know one case where there was such a clear ground for dissolution as in the present instance. He thought there was a law of Parliament which prohibited his Excellency's name being used as it had been used by hon. members.

Mr. FORSTER: No.

Mr. BUCHANAN maintained that they were not justified in referring to his Excellency in the hostile manner in which his name had been mentioned. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury, as usual, had discovered a mare's nest in attempting to convict him of inconsistency, because he had at one time voted for accepting a compromise. He was however then, as now, in favour of the collection of the duties. But he was willing then, as now, to make a compromise. He was willing at that time to take £60,000, because those who had examined into the subject said that this amount was about equivalent to what was due by Victoria on account of the duties; and he waived what, on a larger consideration since, he thought was a great injustice. He would have no objection now, not to collect the duties, if Victoria would consent to pay £100,000, but he was not prepared to take an amount less than was due. He would rather collect the duties. He maintained that he was acting consistently. The language of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, with all his flourishing charges, was ridiculous and absurd. He would show in two minutes, and would defy contradiction, that there was a great injustice in even taking £100,000 and not collecting the duties, and he had stated it before, and never received an answer from one of the supporters of Mr. Duffy. The House had been told that rank injustice would be done by the collection of the duties to the settlers on the Border; but he would show them that rank injustice was done to the settlers in other parts of the colony by the acceptance of a sum from Victoria. Every settler in New South Wales, with the exception of those of Riverina, who sent his produce across the Border was charged 7d. per bushel for its admission to Victorian ports. This was the case with the settlers on the Hunter, the Manning, and the Clarence. But the settlers of Riverina were charged nothing for the same privilege. Where was the justice to the settlers of the North? Not one word of sympathy was heard for them from the hon. member for Mudgee, whose sympathies were reserved for the poor settlers of Riverina. Taking the case of wine, they heard the same miserable, whining language. There was one hon. member for instance, Mr. Fallon, who was charged nothing for sending his wine into Victoria, but if Mr. Wyndham, a gentleman in the northern part of the colony, sent wine to Victoria, he was charged 3s. per gallon. This happened by not collecting the duties. If there had been a spark of truth in the Opposition, would they have dared to blink at these questions? Would the hon. member for Mudgee, if he had not been influenced by animosity and hostility to the present Government, have so ignored truth and justice, and overlooked the rights of this case? He maintained that the Opposition was a combination and conspiracy to deprive New South Wales of what was admittedly and indisputably due to her. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury affected great patriotism on this occasion. They had found that hon. gentleman fighting for hours in the House to cut down the miserable pittance of some poor clerk; while, if there was a discussion upon a mail contract, for which the steamers were to be employed belonging to the company of which the hon. member himself was a director, then he would be up all night and hurry the country into any extravagance. This miserable, cheeseparing money-grubber, who voted away the public money in sums of £50,000——

Mr. FORSTER rose to order. Was it right that the hon. member should describe another as "this miserable cheeseparing money-grubber."

Mr. SPEAKER: Language of this kind I think ought not to be tolerated.

Mr. BUCHANAN: The cheeseparing economist——

Mr. W. FORSTER: I trust the hon. member will withdraw the words.

Mr. BUCHANAN would withdraw the expression of course. This cheeseparing economist who sat here hour after hour to get the salary of a wretched clerk, who had difficulty in making both ends meet as it was, reduced—canvassed hon. members, and used all his influence to get a postal contract carried, whether right or wrong, which was likely to bring dividends into his pocket. There never was a more important question than this to the people of New South Wales; and however much the supporters of Gavan Duffy in this House might ignore the earlier history of the question, he would take care that the people out of doors should not be hoodwinked in regard to it. When, about five years ago, the Government of this colony awoke to their rights and demanded from Victoria an equivalent for the duties which were not then collected, the answer of Victoria was "we are due you not a shilling, and you will never get a shilling from us." That was the spirit which animated the Government of Victoria then and ever since. The then Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. Forster) wrote a letter remonstrating with them, but they sent no answer, and they would have gone on up to this very hour treating us with injury and insult if their own selfish interests had not compelled them to a settlement. The present arrangement was only arrived at when we sent Custom-house officers to the Murray to collect the duties, treating the people of Riverina on the same terms as the rest of the colonists. Victoria consented to pay £60,000, which was then held to be an equivalent. But the hon. member for Orange was then of opinion that £100,000 was not sufficient; and the present tactics of the hon. member were of a piece with the falsity which characterized the conduct of the Opposition in this matter. The Government went to Victoria as they were bound to do, to secure the interests of the people of this colony. Mr. Duffy said that if the accounts showed that £100,000 were due Victoria would pay it, but if New South Wales was only entitled to £30,000 Victoria would only pay £30,000. He would show that that was a base and a miserable subterfuge. There could not be the shadow of an idea in Mr Duffy's mind that the amount to which we were entitled would be below £60,000. If so, would Mr. Duffy agree to pay £60,000 for the next year? Was there ever such a shallow miserable absurdity as this, which was now soberly talked of in the Parliament of the country? And yet it was upon that the miserable quibble and subterfuge turned, and all the action and animosity of the Opposition had arisen. There had been a desire on the part of all the Governments of Victoria to override and get the better of us. There had been a desire on their part to put money into their pockets at the expense of New South Wales; and he was so confident of that, that since 1865 he had always taken up a strong ground in the interests of the country in which he lived, as opposed to what he believed to be dishonest dealing on the part of the Victorian Government. If, as had been proposed by some, the officers of Victoria and the officers of this colony had taken an account, no result would be arrived at. The one would have been given to the emissaries of Victoria and the emissaries of New South Wales; and no agreement would have been come to. And where, then, would New South Wales have been, if she had not stipulated for the payment of £60,000. It was the knowledge that such would have been the policy of Victoria that induced our Government to demand £60,000 at any rate. There was very little justice animating Mr. Gavan Duffy when he, being ready and willing to pay £60,000 for the next five years made it a *sine qua non* that New South Wales should agree to take only £20,000, if that was found to be the amount to which she was entitled. That was a mere device for bringing to naught this controversy, without any result whatever. Victoria had ever had a desire to run rough-shod over New South Wales. He said that the Government of this colony, which had made a stand upon this question, was worthy of all applause, and would receive the applause of every patriotic man in the country. He was glad that the question had been taken up as a vital question, and that the Governor had looked upon it as such. He was perfectly satisfied as to the ground upon which he was standing. It was all very well for one or two hon. members to say that he had been opposed to the Government up to this time, and that now he was supporting them. Well, was there anything extraordinary in the fact that he was supporting the Government, when they were carrying out views in accordance with his own? He was standing in the same attitude and using the same arguments now that he used in 1865 in reference to this question; and he challenged the hon. member for Mudgee to point out any inconsistency on his (Mr. Buchanan's) part. There was no inconsistency about him; but there was a monstrous inconsistency about the hon. member for Mudgee. That hon. member held similar opinions to those which he (Mr. Buchanan) held in reference to the nefarious conduct of Victoria towards New South Wales. But the hon. member would not let loose his conviction on that House; but extinguished and smothered his convictions and rose up to denounce and calumniate the very colleagues with whom he sat in friendship and harmony not many months ago. He felt that he could afford to laugh to scorn the hon. member for Mudgee as well as the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, when they brought charges of inconsistency against him. He thanked God that he was not with the hon. member for Mudgee in this appeal to the country, not from anything he had to say against him, but simply because he had truth and justice on his side, and that the hon. member had nothing but rank injustice and gross wrong on his. All the knowledge and genius the hon. member possessed would not avail him in justifying himself to the people of this country.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he desired to say a few words upon this matter at this stage, and he desired to offer the few observations which he had to make in the interests of that House and in the interest of the country, and certainly not in the interests of the Government of which he was a member. In no way could the amendment before the House affect the Government in the position in which they are at present placed. Before he sat down he would endeavour to point out to his hon. friend who moved the amendment that it would be better for him to withdraw it; and he hoped to convince him that such would be the most intelligent course for him to adopt, and the one most likely to be satisfactory to the people. In the whole history of the British Parliament he believed there had been no case where Parliament had refused to grant supplies when the Government believed it to be its duty to advise the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament, and where that advice had been accepted. There was a case in this country in the last quarter of 1860, when Sir William Denison was Governor, where there was a successful attempt to refuse supplies. He happened to be Premier of the colony at the time. The Government thought it its duty to advise the Governor to dissolve Parliament. The Governor consented, of course, expecting that the Ministers would endeavour to obtain a supply in order to carry on the public business. The Ministers did all they could to obtain supply. However, on a motion being made for going into Committee of Supply, an hon. member moved an amendment to the effect "that, in the opinion of the House, the continuance in office of the present Administration was opposed to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of the country." There was not much difference between that proposition and the one now moved by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury. The gentleman who moved that motion had several times tried to obtain a seat in Parliament, but had never been seen in the House since. [Mr. WISDOM: He never tried but once.] He tried over and over again, but never succeeded. He alluded to Mr. William Roberts. [Mr. WISDOM: The present Premier voted for it.] The Premier was not a member of the Parliament at the time. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member was in error there. The House did not then refuse to vote Supply, but they offered their opinions to the Governor. The Governor had already given his opinion of them by telling them that in view of the public interests he thought they ought to go before their constituents. It was now for the House to grant that supply or refuse it. These things must now be left to the constituents, and could no longer be dealt with by hon. members. He said that the gentleman who moved the resolution never found his way back into the House. He should be sorry, however, if that were the fate of his hon. friend the member for the Hawkesbury. He (Mr. Robertson) was desirous of pointing out that it was certainly not in the interests of the Government that he desired to make an appeal to the Parliament in order to induce them to look back to what had been done in the only case where a motion of this kind had been made, and what was the result of it. What did Sir William Denison do? Why, he dissolved the House without Supply—(hear, hear)—and that was the only instance in a country under Constitutional Government where Supply was refused for a purpose of this kind, and in that case he dissolved Parliament without Supply.

Mr. W. FORSTER: There was no Audit Bill then. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON said he would ask whether the Audit Act was intended to destroy the Constitution, to enable members to override it and defy the people? It was something new to hear that the Audit Act was to interfere with the Constitution in this way. Now, what had been the history of this affair: What was the cause of the difficulty now? The law enacted by both Houses of Parliament determined that these duties should be collected wherever goods came into New South Wales. No doubt, that law was interfered with by another law suspending its action for five years. That suspension would end to-morrow, and in the meantime Parliament had done nothing to continue that suspension. No doubt the Attorney-General and two of his colleagues went to Melbourne for the purpose of making a temporary arrangement to enable the matter to be dealt with, but certainly not a permanent one. The members of the Government were unable to make this arrangement satisfactorily, and the delegates of Victoria offered certain terms which our delegates refused to agree to. Our delegates returned, and Parliament approved of their action including the rejection of the proposition made by Mr. Duffy; and after the House had given the Government certain instructions, which were acted upon to the letter, so much so that the Government sent the resolutions in their integrity to the Melbourne Government when the House met; and before the Government had time to offer any explanation, down came a vote of censure because the Government did not do a certain thing which the House said it ought to have done. That was the position of the Government, who, in view of their not being able to comprehend the wishes of the House, had thought it their duty to dissolve Parliament. Certain hon. members took great exception to the idea of Parliament being dissolved, and it seemed to him that almost all the Opposition objected to such a course. They had a petition presented that day by a member of the Opposition, signed by 999 residents of one of the country districts praying for a dissolution, and he held in his hand petitions from Sydney, Goulburn, Parramatta, Newcastle, and other places, containing a similar prayer for dissolution.

Mr. SPRING: Upon what question?

Mr. ROBERTSON said he could not be expected to look over the petitions, but they were signed by 8000 petitioners. He concurred in some regard on what the petitioners said. [Mr. LLOYD: Hear, hear.] He said again, in some regard.

Mr. LLOYD: You did not concur when the petitions came in.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The hon. member did not know anything about it. I will prove what I say.

Mr. WISDOM: It will be as true as what you said just now.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I am not going to answer the hon. member.

Mr. WISDOM: Because you can't.

Mr. ROBERTSON continued: The petitioners said that Parliament had shown an incapacity in dealing with the questions which were submitted to it, and an instability of purpose, and prayed for a dissolution, in the hope that a Legislative Assembly would be elected of a far higher character, and one more truly representative of the views and feelings of the people.

Mr. MACLEAY: Is there any date to the petitions?

Mr. ROBERTSON: This one is dated in April, 1871.

Mr. MACLEAY: The hon. gentleman was then Premier. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROBERTSON: Oh! No, no, but even if I were it made no difference. Seven or eight months ago, the petitioners said this, and they were referred to the Government by his Excellency the Governor for consideration. He did not know what might have been the influence on the minds of the Ministry, but he knew that he felt a great indisposition to dissolve.

Mr. KING: What advice did you give the Governor in 1871?

Mr. ROBERTSON: We gave him no advice. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Robertson) thought it better not to give advice, and so far as he was concerned he felt a great indisposition to dissolve Parliament, if it were possible to go on and save the expenditure, turmoil, and trouble, which would spring from dissolution. The Ministry stood by Parliament, always hoping that it would act in such a manner as to get rid of this charge made against it of instability of purpose. But what could be more unstable than the course Parliament had taken with regard to this matter? It might be that the Ministry had improperly advised the Governor, but on that charge the Government were beyond the reach of Parliament. [Mr. WILSON: Hear, hear.] It would be for the masters of Parliament, the people of the colony, to settle that question. The Government did not expect anything more than to go with hon. members before the people and have the matter settled by the people. He was at a loss to understand how hon. members should refuse to accept a course like this. The effect of their refusing three months' supply would be to prevent any work being done on the roads of the colony for that time. It would in no way damage the Government or the members of the Government.

Mr. HOSKINS: There is no motion before the House refusing supply. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON: Any motion intercepting Supply under circumstances like this will be accepted by the Government as a refusal of supply. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON: But it is no intercepting of Supply.

Mr. ROBERTSON: It is intercepting Supply.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: No.

Mr. ROBERTSON: A motion causing a delay in getting rid of this question of Supply, and not dealing with it as speedily as possible, will be accepted by the Government as intercepting Supply.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: They can accept it as they like, but they cannot make it different from what it really is.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not want to take exception to the form of motion by the hon. member, but what was it? It begged the Governor not to dissolve Parliament, and send hon. members before the people. [Mr. WILSON: Hear, hear.] He did not think hon. members were right in thus eating humble pie like that. Talk about Ministers eating humble pie! Why Ministers sometimes thought it their duty to put up with snubbing in the public interest, but what public interest had the House in this matter? They had nothing but their interest to keep their seats and save the trouble of an election. He had no intention of speaking at any length under present circumstances. He had merely endeavoured to show what had been the practice of the mother country. There was nothing to be gained by refusing supply than causing the public roads to remain unattended to, and the public employés to remain unpaid. He had no desire but that the House should follow the practice of the Parliament of England and not follow the mistaken course taken here in 1860.

Mr. WISDOM, to show the reckless character of the statements of the hon. Colonial Secretary, and to enable the House to judge of the credibility of anything he might say, would read the division list upon the resolution to which that gentleman had just referred. The statement that Mr. Roberts came forward nine or ten times and was rejected was entirely untrue. He never came forward more than once, and the statement that he did was as reckless as the other. But the hon. member had chosen to deny, in very strong language, his (Mr. Wisdom's) statement that the present Premier had voted for Mr. Roberts's resolution, and was cheered in that denial by the Premier. It showed the reliance that could be placed upon the statements of either of those gentlemen, for there was the name of Mr. Martin upon both division lists. Let the House say whether the hon. member could be believed upon his oath. He (Mr. Wisdom) would not believe him upon his oath. (Oh! oh!)

Mr. ROBERTSON: If I was in error in that, the hon. member must see that I was under a delusion.

Mr. WISDOM: I do not see it.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The House will see it.

Mr. BUTLER thought it had been made plain that there was no question of public policy or principle at issue except whether the accounts between this colony and Victoria should be taken in one way or another—(Hear, hear)—in the way that all business men took accounts, or in the way upon which the hon. Premier insisted they should be taken, regardless of every consequence. He was not unmindful of what the Premier himself had said as one consequence that was indicated to him when the discussion was on before. Some person adverted to the probability that the harassing course of proceeding about to be adopted would have the effect of creating disaffection among the Riverina settlers, and, consequently, of promoting separation. He had been shocked to hear the hon. Premier interject "Let them separate!" Was that the way for the head of a Ministry to deal with an important question—to deal with an important portion of New South Wales, for the purpose simply of having his own will in this matter in spite of all reason? He was shocked to find a question of such magnitude dealt with in such a spirit. And the exclamation, "Let them separate!" came from the hon. Premier's inmost feeling, and ought to bring upon him the reprobation of the whole country. Here was a large population growing day after day in importance and wealth, and occupying the best portion of our pastoral territory, and yet the Premier worked himself up to such strong feeling that he would have his will regardless whether it were taken from us or not. This indifference to every interest but the gratification of his own will was a shame and a disgrace. He felt himself humiliated and disgraced by the way in which all common sense had been spurned in this matter. The whole thing had been conducted in a way that was contemptible, ridiculous, and disgraceful, and this feeling was expressed everywhere. Were these men demented that they were looking for more than their due? Of all things that had brought upon them the direst humiliation was the correspondence in which it was proposed that the thing might probably be arranged if the accounts were to be taken by New South Wales' officers only. And now a dissolution was granted that the country might be asked to say the Ministry were right. Upon that question, and upon that alone, the Governor granted a dissolution, regardless of all the consequences the House apprehended. (Hear, hear.) And yet they were not to comment upon the conduct of the Governor! He could not see why such an act should not be commented upon by the House—an act done in the teeth of the House and against its resolution. He admitted that in matters relating to the government of the country through the Ministry his name should not be mentioned, but it was different in the present instance, where he alone was responsible for the act. If he did what was flagrantly wrong, why should the House approach the subject with bated breath and humility? (Hear, hear.) He maintained that in the whole history of responsible Government in the British dominions a dissolution was never granted upon such a trivial pretext—(loud cheers)—and never when the consequence of that dissolution would be to inflict the very injury the House sought to avert. (Hear, hear.) They would be fools if they stood by and did not say that the Governor had utterly mistaken the duty he had to discharge. If this were the way in which his functions were to be discharged, the country would suffer no loss in his departure. (Hear, hear.) What was more important than that he should hold the balance of power in his hands and curb the impetuosity of premiers and the desire of men to hold office, and that he should regard the interests of the country above those of any man? The utility of a Governor was to stand between such people and the country. But he had not done so. No man could justify his action in granting this dissolution. What was the position of the House? He did not care very much for the resolution, except that it embodied a protest against the whole proceeding—(Hear, hear)—and except in the almost forlorn hope that the Governor would take common-sense for his guidance, and revoke the injury he was inflicting upon the country. But he had very little hope of the kind. He feared the Governor had been led too far, but at all events let the responsibility be his—(Hear, hear)—as well as the responsibility of those who advised him to such a course for their own purposes. A good deal had been said against the idea of doing anything that would anticipate the motion before the House and delay the granting of supplies, and he might remark that these supplies were asked for three months. He would not be a party to give them supplies for three hours. The Government, taking advantage of the chapter of accidents, would manage to make four months during which they would remain in power. Under ordinary cases, he quite admitted that supply ought to be granted, and he would be one of the first to support a motion for supply if the dissolution had been rightly brought about. He would have voted for the granting of supply on dissolution when some important question was to be tested by the opinion of the country. (Hear, hear.) In ordinary cases, whether before the British Parliament or any other Parliament a measure was brought in, the Government was defeated upon it. Nothing else happened, and the law remained as it was. No objection could then be made to granting supplies if a dissolution were granted. But here the case was different. The evil which this House endeavoured to prevent did not stand still. It had been forced on, and the ruin would be accomplished in the three months which the Government sought to get this indulgence. It differed altogether from other cases. If the House granted the supply, they would be stultifying themselves. They would be voting so as to allow the Government to inflict the ruin on the Border districts which the House, by its resolution, had endeavoured to avert. They should resist every attempt to carry this measure, no matter in what shape, or what was the devious method adopted. If the Government had treated this as an ordinary case, and said, well, it is the opinion of the House that these duties ought not to be collected; we hope that this opinion of the House does not represent the opinion of the country; we intend by a dissolution to test that opinion; until that opinion is tested, however, we will respect the opinion of the House—(cheers)—and we will not proceed to enforce the collection of these duties for a time. If the Government had done that, they would have brought themselves into the ordinary position at a dissolution, and which would have entitled them to ask for supplies. (Hear, hear.) If they would join with the members of the Opposition, and enact what was necessary to protect the opinion of the House, and temporarily prevent the collection of the duties, and thus get over the difficulty of violating the law of which they appeared to be so much afraid, he would most strenuously vote for giving them supplies for the month, and then let them go to the country. The taunt that they were afraid to go to the country had no force. He hoped that the Government would join in the passing of a bill for temporarily suspending the collection of the duties. Let them do it to-night before the law came into operation. But the Government would not do it. It did not suit them. They would rather go to the country and avoid the Land Bill. (Cheers.) A great deal had been said by the hon. the Colonial Secretary about hon. members fearing to go to the country. He thought that the whole of the cleverness, as a debater, of that hon. gentleman lay in his power to demolish arguments presented by himself. He had been putting himself forward as very brave, and that he did not fear to go to the country. When did his new-born courage arise? When the rope was round his neck and he hoped to escape. But he had not escaped. There was nothing in that sort of braggadocia which should affect the Opposition. This new-born courage was stimulated by the wish that he would get three months' supply, and another month's recreation and salary. (Cheers.) Any men could be had upon such a stimulant as that. It did not follow at all that the Opposition members were afraid of a dissolution because they objected to the granting of supplies. They did not wish to have the country pushed into the collection of the duties, to have a great and general inconvenience caused. There could be no mistake of what was thought by many members of the House about the dissolution. When the Land Bill was introduced he had challenged the hon. member, would have to go to the country before he could get it into law; and of course going to the country he would not have got it into law. The hon. the Colonial Secretary was not so brave as he would make hon. members believe. He thought the hon. gentleman felt that the day of reckoning was at hand. There was a time for all things. There was a time for retribution upon an infamous combination. (Cheers.) He had been longing for the time when judgment would be done upon them. (Cheers.) He had always felt that the House was degraded by this, and he had felt disposed to shake the dust off his feet and quit connection with it. He felt the thing upon personal grounds. Here they had two experienced old politicians, not to say anything more than that (laughter); these two politicians for their own purposes had formed this combination, and used independent representatives of this country for their own purposes. This was a thing that ought to have been taken up and resented. There could be none but the most evil of consequences resulting from this most immoral combination. But the days of this combination were nearly numbered. He for one was glad that they were going to the country upon this question. He doubted whether it would confirm the proceedings of the Government, and in his opinion the result would be that it would be long before they saw the members of the Government occupying the benches they then occupied. (Cheers.) He was thankful for the dissolution also, because it would bring the Land Bill before the country. He had been afraid that it would be decided in the House, and he had trembled for its fate. He was afraid that a majority might have been found to pass it; and he contended the miserable makeshift of the Colonial Secretary would be swamped. In this bill that hon. member had turned his back upon his former self. He hoped that they would have no more of these unnecessary taunts of assumption and bravery on the part of the Colonial Secretary. The Opposition were not afraid of a dissolution. Personally it would be a relief for him not to come back; still he would not shrink from his duty as a representative so long as any constituency should choose to place that responsibility upon him, and especially under present circumstances. He had been tempted to make these observations by the repeated assertions of bravery on the part of the Colonial Secretary, and his charges respecting the fears of members of the Opposition in reference to a dissolution.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that he was very much surprised that a gentleman of such good logical powers as his learned friend the member for Argyle should fall into what appeared to him to be the exceedingly grave error of supposing that his Excellency was responsible to this House for the manner in which he had exercised his undoubted privilege of granting or refusing a dissolution. [Mr. BUTLER said that he had not fallen into such an error.] He thought that the learned member would have been aware that the Constitution Act placed in the hands of the Governor of this colony, and in him alone, the power of granting or refusing a dissolution; and he could not for the life of him conceive how the learned member could have imagined that his Excellency had acted in a partial manner in exercising his prerogative, and that he should have consulted this House before granting the dissolution.

Mr. BUTLER said that he had not stated, as had been intimated by the hon. member at the head of the Government, that his Excellency was responsible to this House for the action he had taken. The hon. Attorney-General had fallen into an error in saying that he had made any such statement.

Sir JAMES MARTIN wished to know how the hon. member for Argyle could have said that his Excellency had done wrong because he had not consulted the Opposition. Who was to be the judge as to the manner in which his Excellency the Governor had exercised his prerogative. Was this act of his Excellency to be censured merely because it was displeasing to the Opposition? Were they to be the judges of his Excellency's action in a matter of this kind? The letter of the Constitution would show that the Governor of this colony had acted in accordance therewith. If his Excellency was to be guided by the advice of anybody, it was natural that he should be guided by the advice of his responsible Ministers, and by the advice of those who, when they became Ministers, had the confidence of a majority of this House. If his Excellency were to take any advice it would be that of his Ministers. He did not know on what principle his learned friend the member for Argyle had taken his Excellency to task because his action had not been approved of by the gentlemen who had seats in the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency, in the course he had taken, might be wrong, and he might be right; but they could not call his action in question on Constitutional grounds. His exercise of his prerogative could not be questioned because it had not met with the approval of the Opposition. If his Excellency's action had been in violation of the Constitution Act, he would then have exceeded his powers. And if he were shown to have favoured one class of politicians at the expense of another he would not say that his Excellency would not be open to blame. And perhaps such conduct would have to be the subject of an examination, on a petition sent to her Majesty the Queen. But his Excellency was not responsible to them in any way. He had independent functions to perform. The Constitution Act determined that his functions should be independent. If it had been intended that a dissolution should be in the power of the House to grant, it would not have been reposed in the hands of his Excellency. The House in the mother country had no more power to grant a dissolution than that of this colony. In England this power remained with her Majesty, and in this colony it was reposed in the Queen's representative. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Robertson.) Would this House tolerate criticism of his Excellency on any action that might be taken by it? Certainly it would not. Nor would it be more in place to criticise in this House the action of his Excellency. The hon. member for Argyle was well enough acquainted with history to remember that on a late occasion he (Sir James Martin) asked his Excellency to dissolve his Ministry, and he declined to do so. The Government did not on that occasion enter into a criticism on the action of the Governor.

Mr. PARKES: There had been a criticism in the newspapers.

Sir JAMES MARTIN did not remember seeing any of these criticisms. There had not then by any means been a discussion on the action of the Governor such as had now arisen. He (Sir James Martin) did not, when his Excellency declined to grant a dissolution, come down to the House and discuss the matter. Nor, he believed, did any one else in this House do so. The complaints of hon. members on the opposite side of the House could not in any way affect the conclusion arrived at by his Excellency, who had much to complain of as regarded the conduct of hon. members on this occasion. He would not go the length of those who said that they had no right to make use of his Excellency's name. They had such a right. There was certainly no clause in the Constitution Act that would prevent them from doing this. They were perhaps not all aware, as he was, that the prerogative of his Excellency was clearly defined in the Constitution Act; and it had been sought to damage this prerogative within these walls. No hon. member had gone the length of charging his Excellency with partiality. They have not gone beyond the expression that he had made a mistake. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) They have not gone so far as to charge his Excellency with having unduly, and for personal interests, favoured one side of the House at the expense of the other. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to see that his views on this matter were the same as those taken by the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. Some one had desired, so far as he could gather from the line of argument, to show that his Excellency was responsible for the carrying of a bill for three months' supplies. In this matter his Excellency was entirely irresponsible. The responsibility of granting supplies was one that could not possibly be shifted from the members of this House. This House only could grant supplies. His Excellency was the only one who could dissolve Parliament, and this he did in virtue of his office; and this House only was in a position to vote supplies. If it had been intended that this House, either directly or indirectly, should have had control over a dissolution apart from the Ministry, the Constitution would have provided for this. But no such arrangement had been made. The prerogative of his Excellency could not be said in any way to have affected the question of Supply. His Excellency had determined whether this dissolution should take place, irrespective of all such considerations. The Governor of this colony, in virtue of his powers under the Constitution Act, had granted a dissolution; and it now devolved on this House to decide whether the supplies should be granted, or whether they should not be granted. If supplies were to be allowed they would be granted, not by the action of the Governor, but by that of the House. (Hear, hear.) It was very unfortunate that, at this particular time, much injury must necessarily be caused by withdrawing the supplies. It had been mentioned to him by his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary that the money annually voted for roads and bridges was usually passed and expended at an early part of the year and in the summer time. None of this money could be expended, unless it were supplied. The amount required to be expended was one of several thousand pounds. The beginning of the year was the very first time to repair roads and bridges. [Two hon. members wished to know why the question of supply had not been brought forward earlier, and why the House had not been called together earlier.] If, in justice, they considered this matter of supply, the country would be relieved from the great inconvenience that had been caused by leaving the supplies out. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Government had done wrong in not calling the House together sooner, and had not brought the question of Supply before the House at an earlier date than had been done, did these circumstances now justify the House in refusing to grant the supplies? Were they justified in acting in this way when they knew that a dissolution would take place, and that they could not stop this dissolution by refusing the supplies? Did they imagine that their action would prevent the collection of the Border duties. His learned friend, the member for Argyle, advised that a bill should be brought [illegible] for two months' supply, and asked whether the Government would consent to the passing of such a bill. Of course the Government would consent to nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Government had been not to collect the Border duties at all hazards (hear, hear), but to use every endeavour to get the Government of Victoria to come to terms of which they could approve. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They had not, however, been able to get Victoria to come to terms of which they could approve. He had no intention of referring at any great length to this question, or of making an election speech. He had already had his say on the subject; and as he had already made two speeches and had explained his views on both occasions, he did not think it necessary for him to go into a further justification of the policy of the Government. He would, however, affirm that this Government had never departed from the view it had taken when the Border arrangement was first entered into. About five years ago an attempt was made to relieve the people on the borders from admitted inconvenience. Victoria asked leave to join in preventing these inconveniences; and arrangements were arrived at between the colonies by which the people on the borders of both colonies traded together as if there had been no line of demarcation between the two colonies. This plan was found to be attended with great advantage to the residents on the banks of the river Murray. The present Government desired that arrangements should be made for the continuance of the interchange of commodities between the people on the borders, without the interruption of Custom-house officers. They were met at the beginning of the negotiations with Victoria by the statement that that colony would not consent to give more than £60,000, in lieu of duties collected by her on the borders. (Hear, hear.) This they were given distinctly to understand. The views of the Victorian Government, as reported in their Votes and Proceedings, were to the effect that New South Wales would be greatly benefited by having in Melbourne an excellent market for the stockgrowers and produce of this colony; and that in consideration of these advantages the Government of this colony should not think of taxing goods that passed from Victoria over to the New South Wales border. This was the view that had been taken by the Government of Victoria; and this view, with more or less force, had existed during the negotiations. They would never have got a single penny from Victoria if they had not imposed the duties. (Hear, hear.) They had been set at defiance for several years by the people of Victoria; and the Government of that colony had a large number of friends—although he did not know whether he could call them friends—a large number of gentlemen here who took the same view as was taken by Victoria, who were disinclined to the Border duties. These gentlemen prevented the Government of the day from taking decided steps to enforce the Border duties; and it was not till this Government came into office that any energetic determination was arrived at that these duties should be collected. The sum that had been collected during the past five years amounted to £306,860; besides £120,000 that had been actually collected on the borders; so that no less than £420,000 had been paid into the Treasury of this colony by the action of the Government in collecting these duties. It was proposed by the hon. members on the other side of the House that they who in the course of a few years had got £420,000, which they were justly entitled to, should postpone the collection of duties for three months more. They sought to pass an Act under the sanction of which they would allow Victoria to put money into their pockets on all goods that they might send over the borders. [An hon. member: No! no! This was not the case.] It was proposed that the Government should abstain from collecting duties for three months; or that they should make an arrangement by which this colony should lose £40,000 per year. (Hear, hear.) His learned friend, the member for Argyle, and several gentlemen like him, should know that for several years this colony had been receiving from Victoria much less than it was entitled to. He was quite sure the hon. member must have good reason for believing that to be the case himself. The hon. member must know perfectly well, that an enormous amount of goods were sent up almost every day—certainly every week, from Melbourne to this colony. The hon. member must know better than he (Sir James Martin) did, except in so far as he had access to returns and accounts, however imperfect they might be, that an enormous quantity of goods came up from Victoria to this territory. And if the hon. member would give us his unbiassed opinion he would acknowledge that we had not been receiving anything like the amount we were entitled to. Year by year the amount of goods coming into this colony had been increasing. The population of the Southern districts had been increasing year by year. He did not know how many thousand persons—he was going to say 15,000—but certainly more than a thousand had been added to the Albury district alone. [Mr. LORD: 5000.] He was speaking of the largest part of Riverina, which was wholly supplied with goods from Victoria. That was a large and populous district, even judging it by a European standard. There was a larger amount of vine and grain cultivation carried on in that district then in any other part of the colony, and that cultivation was continually increasing. Well, if £60,000 was not too much for us to get five years ago, if it was a moderate and proper sum then, could anyone say that it was a proper sum now? Yet the proposal that had been made was that for the next three months we were to be paid proportionately to that sum? Why were we to accept that sum? Why were we to make a present of a large sum to the colony of Victoria? His interpretation was that, if the arrangement was continued for three months longer, we should lose some £10,000 of our revenue. Well, the Government were not prepared to do that. They had made what they believed to be a fair proposal to the Government of Victoria. They had told that Government that they would take £60,000—a sum which for five years they had paid to us, and which the Victorian Government had acknowledged was not an excessive amount. We say to them that we will take £60,000, but that they must give us as much more as the accounts would show us to be entitled to. They say they will give it on the ground that we will take less if, on the accounts being taken, it is found to be less. We say that so far as £60,000 were concerned, we will have that sum paid into our Treasury. That sum you have paid for five years, and we will not run the risk of disputes arising which would prevent us getting that £60,000. Goods might be brought into this colony at 5 per cent. duty, and go back again into the other colony at a duty of 20 per cent. We know well that if the duties were not actually collected by us, there would be extreme difficulty in getting the officers of both Governments to agree in reference to the valuation of goods. The valuation might be a very high one by the officers of this colony, and a very low one by the officers of Victoria. It would be to the interest of Victoria to have the goods valued as low as possible, in order that the ad valorem duties might be as low as possible. If our officers said that a certain quantity of goods were worth £1000, the Victorian officers might say they were worth only £500. It was almost inevitable that disputes of such a character would take place. And whilst these disputes were going on, and before they could be adjusted, we should get nothing. (Hear, hear.) This Government, therefore, said that they would require the Victorian Government to pay £60,000. This Government was satisfied that the amount we ought to receive was more than £60,600; and they were determined not to accept less. They did not think they would be acting right to make a present to Victoria of £30,000 or £40,000 a year. They were acting on behalf of the interests of New South Wales, not on behalf of the interests of Victoria. (Cheers.) They had not to study the interests of the people of Riverina, but the interests of the whole community. It was not the 20,000 or 30,000 persons in Riverina who were alone interested in this question. It was all very well to talk about an independent colony. Nothing could be more absurd than that. (Hear, hear.) He would like to know what the Riverina people would do if they persuaded the Imperial Parliament to separate them from the rest of the colony. Instead of having one border line they would have two. They would be twice as badly off as they were now. They would have no seaport, and unless an arrangement was made for the free passage of commodities through the other colonies, they would have to pay the duties which might be imposed by those colonies. He was supposing that Victoria had one tariff, New South Wales another, and Riverina another. If no arrangement could be come to, the new colony would be in a most unfortunate position. It was all very well for a Victorian Minister to talk, as he did at a dinner the other day, about the annexation to Victoria of a large piece of this territory. But the thing was perfectly ridiculous. Separation would not take place simply because a few persons who made a noise at meetings or through the newspapers might desire it. There was no serious desire manifested on the part of the Riverina people to be annexed to Victoria. But what was wanted by those who were opposed to the view which the Government took on this question was that which was now a practical annexation, should continue. Because, if Victoria were to get the whole of the revenue derived from goods exported from that colony into this, what more did they want? They might be very well content to leave us to pay the expense of Courts of Justice and police protection, when they got all the benefit of it. The revenue which we derived from that part of the colony was not very great; but we had to meet a large expenditure for public works. Many thousands of pounds had been spent in constructing bridges, on public buildings, and in clearing the river so as to facilitate traffic. It was idle to talk about about annexation. (Cheers.) The Government of Victoria could not have a better kind of annexation than they would enjoy if the views of the Opposition were carried out; because they would have all the revenue from duties upon goods, whilst they would not have to pay any portion of the cost of Government. The people of this colony were entitled to have paid into their treasury the duty upon every pound of goods coming into the country, from whatever quarter. (Hear, hear.) It would be absurd for any one to deny that. The proposal made to the Victorian Government was of a threefold character, either to take an account and pay what the account would show to be due, or to pay a lump sum; and there was a third proposal. But the Victorian Government refused to entertain any one of them on the ground that the advantages which we derived—a good market in close proximity to our southern districts—was an equivalent for the duties which went into the Victorian treasury. That was the view which this Government took, but which they were forced to recede from by our collection of the Border duties. They did not say that now, because they were obliged to admit that we were entitled to these duties. But still they said it practically, when they state that they will not give us £60,000, unless an account was taken by their officers as well as by ours. Well, this Government said that the taking of such an account might lead to all kinds of disputes and disagreements, and that so far as £60,000 were concerned there should be no mistake about that. (Hear, hear.) Now, there could be no doubt that the taking of accounts for a year would not form a sufficient basis for making a contract for a long period. As the Victorian railways approached this colony the quantity of goods which would come from Victoria to this colony would increase. He was not now going into matters for the purpose of arguing with the House. The Government had taken a certain course. They might be right, or wrong. They were of opinion that they were right. The matter would now have to be decided elsewhere. The proposal made was that, if the Government conceded that the Opposition were right, and acted upon their advice for three months, the supplies asked for would be granted. The Government were very much obliged to those hon. members, but they would not take the supply upon such conditions. He thought the Government were entitled to consider the proposal of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury as a practical denial of the supply on the terms on which it was asked for by the Government; and they would consider it as such. It might be that, if the Opposition could delay the passing of a supply bill until they could persuade Parliament to assent to a bill such as was indicated in the amendment, there would be no difficulty in granting supply. That was the offer made on the other side. And the country would be told that whilst the Opposition offered that, they were not refusing supply. He differed from that. He said the Opposition were refusing supply. (Cheers.) Because a dissolution having been granted, the matters out of which the dispute had arisen could not be reopened. The Government had been defeated with reference to a particular policy; and the manner in which they had dealt with that defeat was to advise a dissolution. The Government would stand by that policy. They thought they were right in collecting these duties unless the terms they had offered were accepted. He had heard no one say that £60,000 was too small an amount.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Nobody knows it.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: The Government had the strongest reason to believe that £60,000 was much less than we were really entitled to. The Government had acted on that belief, and they wanted no further proof than that afforded by the fact that Victoria had been content to pay this amount for the last five years. We said that we would have £60,000, and as much more as we were entitled to. We heard an enormous amount of talk about the ruin that would result if these duties were collected, but he was not aware that the districts of Albury and Echuca were ruined when these duties were collected before. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] The ground of complaint was that the people had to pay double duties, and especially they complained of the irritation that arose from the collection of duties on very small parcels. All that, however, would now be done away with. No such irritation would be occasioned, and the people would not have to pay double duties for Victoria had arranged to allow goods to be sent up to the Murray in order to prevent that portion of their trade going to Adelaide. The farmer residing on this side of the Murray would go to his storekeeper in the morning and buy his goods without knowing that any change had taken place except it was in this respect—he would buy what he wanted at a much cheaper rate.

Mr. JENNINGS: He will have nothing to buy with.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: Unless report was greatly at fault, the hon. member was credited with a squattage in that part of the country; and he presumed that those who had large squattages there consumed considerable quantities of wine and flour. Little or no wheat was grown much below Wagga Wagga. There was an immense territory there of several hundred miles where no grain was grown. The people there must be supplied from some quarter or other, and it was clear that there must be a large market in that part of the country for our own productions. The farmers were not shut up to Victoria for a market. The markets of the world were open to them, and only their surplus produce was sent into Victoria. Goods might still go in bond through the colony of Victoria. The wine of Albury entered largely into consumption here, and it could still be sent up without payment of duty.

Mr. W. FORSTER: It might cost too much to send it to this market.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: But it did not. His own impression was that the best market for the Albury wine was here and not in Victoria. He did not desire to be understood as not being fully aware of the inconvenience which the winegrower on the banks of the Murray would be subjected to if he had to pay 3s. a gallon duty, while his neighbour across the river could send his wine into the markets of Victoria free. We wanted to prevent that by making what we conceived to be a fair arrangement; but we were not going to put our hands into the Treasury of this country in order to pay the duty for the wine growers down there unless we got a fair equivalent. We were acting for the people of the whole colony; and if to suit the interests of the residents in that particular part of it we gave up £40,000 of revenue to which we were entitled, it followed as a matter of course that the people in other parts of the country would have to be taxed to make good the amount thus lost to the revenue. With reference to the Land Bill, about which an hon. member interposed a remark, the hon. and learned member proceeded to say that the Land Bill which would be submitted to the constituencies was the Land Bill with the amendments as it was now before the House, and the constituencies would have no difficulty in understanding the bill with those modifications.

Mr. BUTLER: They understand it already.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: A number of persons had put certain things on paper, and they had, as it seemed to him, transmitted them throughout the country, and this we were expected to believe was the independent and spontaneous expression of opinion on the part of people residing in the north, south, and west of the colony. He believed that these representations to which so much value was attached as the expressions of public opinion, were nothing more than the opinions of a particular clique, who lead a number of persons about like sheep. When the Land Bill came to be discussed in the broad light of day, he believed that it would be found to be acceptable to the great mass of the community. He repeated that his Excellency had to decide upon the question of a dissolution, and he left the House to determine the question of supplies. Much had been said about gentlemen coming back to the House; and he dare say that there were gentlemen on this side of the House who were as little anxious to remain in public life as hon. gentlemen opposite. It might gratify their ambition to do so, but he dare say it would not be a matter of complaint if they were not returned. But we claimed for the Government that we had acted on behalf of the people of this colony and not of Victoria—that we had come forward with a national policy, and so far as we could see we were not at all doubtful of the result. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. BROWN said he entirely differed from the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, that the action of his Excellency in this matter was not open to the criticism of that House. (Hear, hear.) It was not because the Governor had an undoubted prerogative to do what he had done that they had no right to criticise the exercise of that prerogative. (Hear, hear.) That being the case they had the example of the hon. and learned member himself, because hon. members would recollect that upon the last occasion when he asked for the exercise of this prerogative it was refused by the Governor, and no one complained more loudly than his hon. and learned friend, not only in the columns of the newspapers but in that House. (Hear, hear.) He believed the hon. and learned gentleman had put his case to the House and the country in the best possible light to-night, but the most he could make of the case was this—he could make no difference between the expression of opinion by the House as to whether the duties ought or ought not to be collected, the only possible question his hon. friend could put to the country was whether £60,000 should be accepted as the minimum over what the accounts showed we were entitled to. When the Governor, by the exercise of his prerogative, plunged the country in a general election upon such a question, it became the duty of every honest man in the community, as well as every representative of the people, to criticise it. (Hear, hear.) He quite admitted that the House had no right to refuse to be dissolved, that was to say that the House could not in any way control the exercise of the prerogative by his Excellency—(hear, hear)—but the House could protest against it, and it was merely in the light of a protest that he recorded his vote with the motion of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury. He protested, because the circumstances of the case were exceptional. There was never a case of dissolution in the British Parliament or the colonies where the injury against which the House protested had been continued while the decision of the constituents was being made known. (Hear, hear.) In the case of an ordinary vote, when the consequence of the vote had been to show that the Government had not the confidence of the House, the Government had a right to go to the constituencies to ascertain whether the people agree with the decision which the representatives had agreed to, but when they found that the consequences of going to the country now would be the infliction of that which the Ministers themselves say it would unquestionably inflict upon a certain portion of the people, and when a large majority of the House were against such an infliction, he said it was an exceptional case, and we had a right to take exception to it. The House said it was not right to enforce these duties, and the Ministry themselves admit in their memorandum that it would be a deplorable thing to collect the duties, and yet all these things were to take place and had to be suffered for three months, because the minimum amount cannot be agreed upon and we had to go to the country to ask the electors whether the Government were right in refusing to take any less sum than this £60,000. It was in view of that, and for the purpose of obviating such a state of things that he joined in the protest to-night. He did not think the motion was one intercepting supply, because if he thought it was so he would not support it. [Mr. PIDDINGTON: Hear, hear.] He knew there were hon. members who were determined to oppose supply, but he would not support it because he did not see why a number of persons should suffer while the decision of the electors was being taken upon the question submitted to them. The motion was made not for the purpose of intercepting supply, but to get the Governor to reconsider the matter. They did not know in what view the case had been presented to him or in what light it had been represented to him—(hear, hear)—and as this was a question affecting the wellbeing of their fellow-colonists, they were entitled to urge this matter upon his Excellency and ask him to reconsider it; but if he refused to do so they were bound to vote supply. In 1869 the hon. member at the head of the Government tabled a motion intercepting supply—(hear, hear)—for the purpose of getting the Governor to send the House to the country. But he was in Government now, and did not want to get into that difficulty now. (Hear, hear.) As he had stated before he should support the motion, but would be no party to refusing a grant of supply because he believed that if they did it would be to the detriment of the Public servants, and not to the detriment of the Government; because he thought the Government who would take the responsibility of going to the country on a mere question of amount would not hesitate to take the responsibility of going there without supply. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. FORSTER did not rise with any wish to detain the House, and it seemed to him that to do so would only be prolonging the agony of dissolution. He had not risen to make an election speech, although he might suppose that he might almost be forgiven if he entered into topics which might have that appearance. His principal reason for rising was to refer to the remarks of the hon. member at the head of the Government, who objected to the House criticising the Governor's conduct. He (Mr. Forster) contended for the right of every hon. member of that House to criticise the conduct of every person who was invested with a public office. The hon. and learned member questioned the logic of the hon. and learned member for Argyle in the remarks he made on the position and conduct of the Governor in this matter, but he saw great reason to impeach the logic and the doctrines of the hon. member when he said the conduct of the Governor was not open to criticism. (Hear, hear.) If the rule which allowed Parliament to criticise the conduct of minor public functionaries was right, was it not in a greater degree right that the conduct of the highest functionary in the colony should be open to criticism? (Hear, hear.) There were two functions which the House possessed, one being a power of interference, and another the power of criticism. We had of course no power to challenge the action of the Governor in the proper sense of the word chal-

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large, but they had a power to criticise his action.—(Cheers)—and his Excellency was amenable to criticism for his public actions. (Hear, hear.) It was by this means that public opinion found its legitimate and proper expression. (Hear, hear)—and here, within these walls, the representatives accredited by the people of the colony were entitled to speak, and were bound to speak. In the discharge of these functions every hon. member was bound and entitled to speak and give his opinion in respectful language of the conduct of the Queen's representative in the discharge of the functions he was appointed to fulfil, and particularly in the discharge of functions which separated him from his responsible advisers, and which threw him upon his own individual responsibility in granting a dissolution. (Hear, hear.) He thought he gave the opinions of many hon. members in saying that the Governor had done wrong in granting a dissolution. By taking the action his Excellency had done, he had unintentionally rendered himself a partisan of a Government which would inevitably carry out the policy which is disapproved of by a large majority of the representatives of the people. It is quite possible that his Excellency could have left the matter in abeyance without rendering himself, as he had done now, amenable for what was about to follow. They thought he had done wrong also, because he appeared to have laid down such a principle of action in granting a dissolution to a defeated Ministry, that whenever a Ministry found itself involved in a difficulty with the representatives of the people, the occurrence of that difficulty, without any other consideration, should be a reason for granting a dissolution. But he was not one of those who found fault with the Ministry for advising a dissolution, though it was with the object of retaining office. No one could blame them for that, because it was fair to presume that they considered their retention of office was for the interests of the country. He saw no reason to believe that the present question was not a fair one to submit to the constituencies if it were possible to submit it to them by a dissolution. It was not the importance of the question, but the difficulty of carrying on the Government that made a dissolution desirable. He entirely differed from the opinion that a dissolution on the Land Bill was desirable, because that bill or an amended one might not receive the support of a majority in the new House, and would that be a reason for again dissolving? The proper reason for a dissolution was the difficulty of finding a Government that could carry on, and he regretted that did not appear to be the reason which had actuated the Governor on the present occasion. Therefore, the complaints made of the unimportance of the issue involved had not been made correctly or with a true understanding of the constitutional position. But now they were told that the Government intended to accept the present amendment, if carried, as a refusal of Supply. There was no reason for that conclusion. He had yet to learn because the Government chose to interpret a resolution in a particular way that therefore the interpretation was a true one. On the contrary, the amendment was indicative of an inclination to grant supply upon conditions. If they were only allowed to approach the throne in the oldest and most constitutional way, their intention appeared to him to be to grant supply. He did not disclaim for himself an intention to deal differently with the question of supply than had been avowed by other hon. members, but thought that the Government had placed them in such a position as to compel them to take the extreme course of refusing supply. And he was confirmed in this opinion by the uncompromising speech of the hon. Premier. That gentleman who is appealing to them to grant supply was obviously desirous of taking from them the power of discussing the question. They were asked to suspend the standing orders, and were told that the Government would take any refusal to suspend them as a refusal of supply. He had heard no reason whatever from the Government why the Standing Orders should be suspended. (Hear, hear.) If they were asked to grant supply for a fourth of the whole year, it was not unreasonable to ask that it should be granted with due deliberation. If they granted supply in the course of two or three days, would the public interests be sacrificed? The only interests sacrificed would be those of the people in the Border districts, and they were not interested in hurrying in this indecent manner a grant of supply for three months. The hon. Premier had not given a single reason why the matter should be hurried, nor had he placed himself in such a position as entitled him to expect that his request should be complied with. He (Mr. W. Forster) should object to granting supply because he was deprived of the right of argument and discussion. They found the hon. member repeating that extraordinary defence of himself and his colleagues which they had heard so often. They found him involving himself in a sort of cumulating infatuation which seemed to grow the more he listened to his own unreason on the subject. The whole world looked with a sense of pity upon the state to which the colony was reduced by the extraordinary failure of these gentlemen in the negotiations with Victoria. Their conduct was a course of utter unreason and insensibility to argument, and a disposition to insist upon what amounted to an injustice, and they found the hon. Premier reiterating that evening that the Government had been all along determined not to accept the reasonable terms offered, but to insist upon something that no human being in his senses could ever agree to—(hear, hear)—and determined to the last to maintain that the course taken was a right one. In addition to that, they found in his speech still stronger reason to believe that he had all along contemplated the collection of these Border duties. They had heard him go to the extravagant length of maintaining that the collection of these duties would be a positive benefit to the districts concerned. The injury done to these people could not be compared with the imaginary benefit to the rest of the colony. It was the destruction of the trade of a large population and handing them over to rebellion and demoralisation. It might be that the collection would proceed, and that no riots would take place, or that the presence of the standing army on the Border be necessary; but it would be impossible that a tacit resistance should not be made, and a consequent growing disrespect for law and order take place. A consideration of their arbitrary annexation to this territory when their interests lay the other way should induce us to deal tenderly with them, and regard their direct interests as paramount in considering this question. He would rather, as he had said before, sacrifice all the revenue from that part of the country than inflict the impending injury. These were the sentiments of the head of the Government. The hon. and learned gentleman having taken away all power of making a proper inquiry, and insisted on another obvious condition that the House should become participators in the tyrannical intentions of the Government, he felt he would not be doing his duty in giving them one sixpence of supplies. He should have been prepared to have given them supplies had they shown a less uncompromising spirit to hon. gentlemen who differed from them. But the Government, failing in a disposition to meet them in a conciliatory spirit, and having no other means of setting themselves right and showing that they were not participators in bringing about the deplorable consequences that would result from the collection of the duties, he should not only vote for the amendment, but continue his resistance to the granting of supply. (Cheers.)

Captain ONSLOW said that it was his firm intention to refuse supply. He had entered the House as a supporter of Sir James Martin. He did not condemn the combination, though he did not justify it. He had since occasion to notice the power of Sir James Martin, by which he had acquired a large following. This only made him the more dangerous. He now regarded him as unscrupulous. He practised everything which he condemned. He was so overbearing that he dreaded granting him a long supply. The violent measures of a weak Government might cause a successful resistance on the part of the people of Riverina, and they might take a step which could not be recalled. He believed that the hon. the Premier was acting with so strong a hand that he would provoke the people of Riverina. The only way to act was to refuse supplies. The elections would be regulated by Ministers to suit themselves. He thought, if the elections were hurried through as much as possible, they might get them over in four weeks time. As to the statement of the Colonial Secretary that the public works would be stopped by the refusal to grant supplies, he denied that this was the best time for carrying on the works for making roads. He condemned the Ministry for taking so long a recess, and Sir James Martin for the use of improper language used by him in the course of the negotiations towards Mr. Duffy. He supposed the Government and their supporters would try to make a strong case in the coast constituencies by showing that the border settlers were placed on an equality with them as regarded the export of their produce. He thought it was far better to settle the inequality by having free trade with Victoria. This would be a more enlightened step than trying to excite feeling in justification of an ill-advised policy. He thought it would not be far better to collect the duties, though they were out of pocket a few thousand pounds by this course.

Mr. PARKES said that a speech delivered in the early part of the evening required some observations from him. It was the speech of the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, Mr. Buchanan. That speech which was a tissue of declamatory absurdity—(cheers)—that speech seemed delivered for one only purpose, to endeavour to identify the Opposition in this House with a person whom he somewhat coarsely designated Gavan Duffy.

Mr. BUCHANAN: That was his name.

Mr. PARKES was glad to find that the hon. gentleman had returned to the chamber.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I came at your invitation.

Mr. PARKES: In that speech the hon. member in so many words accused all, without distinction or qualification, who had thought fit to oppose the Government on the present occasion, with being partisans of Gavan Duffy. They were accused also of voting against their convictions for the sake of wreaking their spite and vengeance on the present Administration. He was singled out in a special manner for this purpose. The hon. gentleman for some years past had inflicted upon him a much heavier penalty—a much greater amount of suffering, by his unreasonable praise. He could bear the censure of the hon. gentleman; but he had felt that he had suffered from his indiscriminate adulation. He could bear his opposition here, before the electors, or anywhere else, but he thought it would be rather a heavier affliction than his nerves were equal to sustain—his political friendship. The hon. and learned member had thought fit, in an unmeasured way, to attribute base unworthy motives to every person who had thought fit to vote in the way he (Mr. Parkes) was voting on that occasion. Now so far as he was concerned, he was not even on speaking terms with the gentleman who had been at the head of the particular votes. He had voted with the most perfect consistency with every speech and every vote he had previously given. Many who were around him were his opponents, and viewed his character in various lights; but they well knew that from the first to the last on this question he had taken the side of our fellow colonists on the River Murray. Therefore his vote was in perfect consistency with the first voice he raised on the question some ten years since, and with every utterance of his since. Having indulged in this vituperation, and in charges against him and other hon. gentlemen, every one of whom was equal to, he might say better than himself—having done this without any attempt to justify them because he had given no proof—he should consider himself at liberty to throw some little light on the hon. gentleman's extraordinary votes on this matter. (Cheers.) For twelve months the hon. and learned member had ransacked English dictionaries, not merely Walker's and Webster's, but the slang dictionary, for epithets to fling against the gentlemen, whom in the worst acts of their lives he was supporting. The hon. gentleman told them that this was a question of New South Wales versus Victoria. Now, he should be able to prove that it was a question of Buchanan versus the public Treasury. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman was a patriot, and his idea of patriotism was to serve the people, not only as a member of this House, but he was anxious that every one connected with him by blood relationship should serve the country also. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. gentleman had one relative in the Custom-house. A small body of Custom-house officers were required to go to the River Murray to collect these duties at the new crossing places. He believed a coach had been dispatched from Sydney with these officers the night before last. Of course there was some probability of promotion in the Custom-house. But the hon. gentleman was not quite satisfied with promotion in the Custom-house. He was anxious to have his relative appointed clerk of Petty Sessions or Police Magistrate, and the hon. gentleman had found that abuse of the Government did not pay. (Cheers.) He had lately trotted up to the Treasury to know whether it was possible, for the good of the country, to get this distinguished relative of his appointed Police Magistrate—(cheers and laughter)—but not only so, the hon. gentleman had received another relative, an importation from England a few weeks ago. (Continued cheers.) The first thing that was thought of was that this recent importation from the intellectual resources of Europe might be most beneficially and patriotically employed in the service of the country in some Government situation; and the hon. and learned gentleman pocketed all the abuse which he had heard from these gentlemen, and again trotted up to the Treasury and pestered that poor old gentleman, Mr. Lord—(laughter)—until Mr. Lord said, "For God's sake, if you will only be silent and vote properly, I will try to find a situation for you." (Continued cheers and laughter.) And this new importation, this recent arrival in the country, who happened fortunately to be connected with the hon. and learned member—that great patriot—was now actually employed in the Treasury on sufferance, because he supposed, and it was shrewdly suspected by others, that if he were to be gazetted, possibly the hon. and learned gentleman might take a rabid raid in the way of independence again. For the hon. and learned gentleman had succeeded in blistering his relative upon the Treasury, but the Treasury had succeeded in keeping the bait dangling before the hon. member's voracious mouth—(laughter)—in order that he might not again forget his allegiance, and run mad into the wild track of opposition. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, these were facts.

Mr. BUCHANAN: They are lies.

Mr. PARKES: Let the Treasurer come into the House, and he would challenge that hon. gentleman to contradict him. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. BUCHANAN: They are lies from beginning to end, unmitigated lies. (Cries of "Chair, chair.")

Mr. FARNELL: Mr. Speaker, I rise to order; I think you will have to give the hon. and learned member into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. I beg to move that his words be taken down.

Mr. PARKES: It would never do for the hon. and learned member to say that what I have stated was true. (Laughter and cheers.) He was not at all surprised at anything the hon. and learned member said.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I never robbed my creditors. (Cries of "Order," and "Chair.")

Mr. SPEAKER: I think I ought to interfere. The hon. member for Mudgee, in making a general attack upon another hon. member, is transgressing the rules of Parliament; the hon. and learned member for East Sydney is also out of order.

Mr. PARKES: He was at all times extremely desirous of bowing to Mr. Speaker's ruling and supporting his authority. But when certain things were done, he should like to know where they were to be pointed out if not in that Assembly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BUCHANAN: I wish all your acts were pointed out in the Assembly.

Mr. PARKES: So far as his acts were concerned, so far as they related to that hon. and learned gentleman, the mere circumstance of his continuing to bore him (Mr. Parkes) to take his seat in that Assembly again on the first opportunity that presented itself, was sufficient to show that the hon. gentleman was not one who ought to be a party to complain of his acts.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I will show you up some day.

Mr. PARKES: He could rest well contented to be shown up by the hon. and learned gentleman, notwithstanding that he was so well practised in showing people up that he had shown up in turn every man in the country. But the hon. and learned member would have to look for a long while before he would be able to find that he (Mr. Parkes) ever went to the Treasury to ask the Minister whom he had been abusing or supporting to give a situation to any relative or friend of his. (Cheers.) He had enjoyed a seat in Parliament for a period of nearly eighteen years, and he defied any Minister who had held office to say that he (Mr. Parkes) ever appeared at his office to ask for any favour whatever for any member of his family, or for any friend of his. The hon. and learned member might proceed to show him up as much as he thought proper, but he would not be able to show that he ever sat amongst the Opposition in the Parliament of the country, and endeavoured to urge other persons to oppose the Government, and that he had indulged in the most unmitigated abuse of that Government, and that he had at the same time walked up to the Treasury to ask for a situation in the public service for some member of his family. That the hon. and learned gentleman had done.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I deny it.

Mr. PARKES: He was sorry he had to name the person who had received the appointment, but the gentleman's name was Willis, and he is employed in the Treasury at this moment.

Mr. LORD: He is not a relative of the hon. and learned member so far as I am aware.

Mr. PARKES: Does the Treasurer mean to say that the hon. and learned member did not ask for the appointment?

Mr. LORD: Yes, I do say so.

Mr. PARKES: Did the hon. and learned gentleman never come to the Treasury about this appointment?

Mr. LORD: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. PARKES said he had every reason to believe that the hon. and learned member did go to the Treasury, and that that was the secret of his extraordinary conduct during the last month or so.

Mr. LORD: I might be permitted to say, perhaps, that Mr. Willis was recommended by other members of Parliament, not by Mr. Buchanan. The hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. King, and one or two others recommended him. He is merely on trial. (Laughter.)

Mr. PARKES: He had made a statement, and he repeated it, and he felt that he was not transgressing the rules of Parliament in stating that the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, Mr. Buchanan, had a near relative employed in the way he had stated, and that another relative, recently arrived from England, was employed in the Treasury at this moment. The hon. and learned member had thought fit to allude to his (Mr. Parkes's) course upon this question. He had already pointed out that the course which he had taken was perfectly consistent with every act of his life on the same question. But the hon. and learned member had thought fit to charge him with being actuated entirely by feelings of hostility to the members of the present Government. He thought he could afford to let that charge go, after stating the single fact, which could not be denied, that what he was doing now was consistent with what he had at all times done. But he had never disguised the fact that he was hostile to the present Government. The moment the Government was formed, he informed the hon. and learned member at its head, that he was opposed to it. It was not a month since he went before a constituency 200 miles from where he resided—a large and important constituency, with a mixed population, with a large pastoral population, a large agricultural population, a large mining population—which contained as many persons of wealth and education as could be found in any other district of the colony—in fact, the district was somewhat remarkable for the number of gentlemen of standing, of property, and of education that resided in it. He made no hesitation of displaying his hostility to the Government when before the electors of that district; he spoke of it in the most undisguised form; and what was the result? He was returned by the largest majority that was ever polled in the district. He thought that that was a pretty good test of what the feeling of the country generally was with regard to this appeal to the country at the present time. However, he only alluded to that in justification of the course he had taken. He had always condemned the present combination. But, as to his pursuing the matter with any improper feeling of hostility, the facts of the last year would show that he did not. He in no way interfered, or sought to interfere with the Attorney-General's re-election, notwithstanding it had been represented in the most untruthful manner that he did. The fact was that a personal friend of his own talked of opposing Sir James Martin for East Sydney, and he did all in his power to dissuade that gentleman from taking such a course, and he succeeded. A rumour was started that he had played a treacherous part, and that, whilst he was seemingly friendly, he was using his exertions to promote opposition. He took every means he could to make the gentleman who gave rise to such a statement explain his conduct, but he found it was impossible to do so. If he was opposed to the Government, his opposition was unconcealed, and it was not without cause. It was a grievous course for any public man, after being associated with others in public life for many years, to ignore their confidence and allegiance, and betray them into the hands of his political opponent. (Hear, hear.) If they went before their constituencies, he should not fail to take upon himself the whole of the responsibility of the course which he had taken, and he should not fail to do it in the most manful and straightforward way in his power. The Colonial Secretary, in the course of his observations, thought fit to read to the House a petition which was presented to his Excellency the Governor in favour of a dissolution, and to read some passages from that petition, as if that could be any justification of the present dissolution. The petition emanated from the merchants of Sydney at a time when the tariff was under consideration in that House. The feeling of the public at that time ruled very high against the Administration, which was endeavouring to carry through Parliament a tariff which the people of Sydney very generally thought would inflict injury upon the country. And the petitioners prayed his Excellency to dissolve Parliament because of the tariff. (Hear, hear.) He should not like to use the word which would fitly characterise such a proceeding as the reading of such a petition in favour of the course taken by the Government at the present time. (Hear, hear.) They had had some taunts from the Colonial Secretary, and in a less degree from some other hon. members, as to the Opposition being afraid to go to the country. And they had had a speech from the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government, which was certainly delivered with the design of its being a manifesto to the electors. He did not complain of that. He thought the hon. and learned member had a perfect right at this particular stage of affairs, to make out his own case and state it to the greatest possible advantage. He thought it was the hon. member for Newtown who reminded the House that the hon. and learned member had, with considerable adroitness, and with the great ability he possessed, stated his case with great success. He (Mr. Parkes) thought so too. He thought the hon. and learned member had put his bad case before the country in the best possible way. But a miserable display it was after all. (Hear, hear.) It amounted to this: that because the hon. and learned member thought that because this was a question which could not be settled upon any mathematical calculation—that because he thought a few thousand pounds more ought to be paid to this colony by Victoria, without any argument to prove that he was right, admitting that he might be wrong, and because he thought this, he was determined to carry out his own will, and resorted to the only power left to him to advise a dissolution. He could not help noticing with regret that the Attorney-General's speech seemed to have been modelled upon the speeches of his hon. and learned colleague, Mr. Buchanan. (Laughter.) It appeared that the Attorney-General had not only derived the advantage of that hon. gentleman's vote, but had also derived instruction in the modelling of his speeches. The hon. Attorney-General's speech throughout was pregnant with the same kind of assumptions—the same kind of misstatements of the case of his opponents, which so eminently characterised the oration of the hon. and learned member for East Sydney. For instance, the Attorney-General assumed at once that when some hon. member, he thought the hon. member for Queanbeyan, thought fit to say that if the Government would undertake not to collect the duties for three months, he would assist the Government to get supplies, that that would be conceding the duties to Victoria. But did any other hon. member put such a construction upon the words of the hon. member for Queanbeyan. In the same manner the Premier fell into the error of talking about the friends of Victoria in this House, although the hon. member thought fit to correct that. The same kind of assumption ran all through the speech; and we were told at last that to take that course of acting upon the proposition made by the Government of Victoria, and that under some temporary agreement suspending the collection of the duties for three months would involve the country in the loss of £10,000. That was the only substantial and tangible reason for not taking some such course. But that was on the assumption that the collection of the duties would give us £100,000 instead of £60,000; and, in this spirit of new-born economy, to save the country £10,000, the hon. gentleman committed the country to an expenditure of £20,000 for a general election! (Cheers.) The hon. member said that the collection of the duties would cause none of that irritation of which such doleful pictures had been drawn by hon. members, and he affected to believe that many people in the Albury district were not opposed to the collection of the duties. The hon. member had been fond of visiting that part of the country, and he would advise him to visit the district again next week, when he would be at leisure. (Laughter.) He would then see what a rustic population they were, in what Arcadian simplicity they dwelt, that there was none of that dissatisfaction which mischievous and dissatisfied members affirmed to exist. (Cheers.) But before the hon. member left he should advise him to take a strong detachment of his standing army with him. (Laughter.) The Premier would then find the difference that there was between the state of feeling which existed when he was there in September last and now—between that which existed when he was there some two or three years ago. He dare say that the hon. member would then materially modify his opinions in regard to the state of the border population at the present time. It had been insinuated in this House, and very cunningly circulated out of doors, that the interests of New South Wales, and of true liberalism, and of the party which had always supported Sir James Martin were arrayed around the hon. member on this occasion. He denied that. (Cheers.) The division which took place last Thursday night, and by a mere reading of the names it would be seen how completely the hon. and learned gentleman was deserted by those who supported him when formerly in power. Leaving out the six members of the Government, only seventeen members voted with the Government. Were those the men who supported the hon. gentleman when he was a member of his Government? The five gentlemen who did vote with the hon. member at that period were Mr. Ryan, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lackey, Mr. R. Brown, and Mr. John Stewart. But who else voted with the hon. member? Mr. Cummings! (Cheers.) Was he a Martinite? How many votes did Mr. Cummings give to the support of the measures of the Martin Administration? Was it not a fact that the hon. and learned member now at the head of the Government denounced a certain transaction not very long ago, in which Mr. Cummings was largely concerned, as one of the basest and most corrupt jobs that was ever perpetrated in the country? (Cheers.) And yet Mr. Cummings was one of the true Protestant supporters of this true Protestant Government? (Laughter.) The next name was Mr. R. Forster. When did Mr. Forster vote for Sir James Martin in Opposition? Here, again, was a true Protestant supporter of this true Protestant Government! (Laughter.) The next name was Mr. John Morrice. When did Mr. Morrice ever vote for Sir James Martin during his Administration?

Mr. DRIVER: Ah! but he is getting a bridge now! (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. PARKES: Was it not a fact that an eminent Minister of the Crown, one of the most cultivated and refined members of the present Government, he meant the Minister for Lands, gave notice of a motion for a committee to enquire into the corruption of John Morrice? (Cheers and laughter). Was it not a fact that this old gentleman wept until the tears rolled down his cheeks at the gross injustice that was done to him by this model minister—Mr. John Bowie Wilson? (Laughter.) There must be something very miraculous in this combination that could lead this independent country gentleman, who pressed tears like millstones out of his eyes to forget his wrongs, and come to the rescue of Sir James Martin and Mr. Wilson. (Cheers.) The next gentleman who rallied round Sir James Martin was Mr. Eckford. (Protracted cheering.) He could, if he chose, tell a story which would show an amount of hostility on the part of Sir James Martin and the Solicitor-General, which made him fairly reel back with astonishment, although he was then associated with these gentlemen in office, and which, he thought, utterly unworthy of gentlemen occupying their positions. But Mr. Joseph Eckford, under the magical influence of this combination forgot all his wrongs, and rushed to the rescue of the gentlemen who wished to track him to ruin, and to death if necessary, only a short time ago. We were all very happy that they did not succeed, and Mr. Eckford was now prepared to die on the floor of the House for Sir James Martin. (Cheers and laughter.) The next gentleman who stood around Sir James Martin in this noble phalanx was Mr. Archibald Bell, a most excellent gentleman; but when before did he support Sir James Martin, either in or out of office? (Cheers.) But Mr. Bell, who he thought had been too old to be caught with chaff, had come into the magical circle. The next name in this noble army of martyrs was Mr. Brookes. (Laughter.) He should like to know when Mr. Brookes supported Sir James Martin! As we were going to the country on the Border question, he thought it as well that this pretty little border around the Ministry should go forth too. Sir James Martin was not supported by his old party. He was supported by the strays from all parties who were anxious to serve some good thing rather than advance the prosperity of Australia. He thought that that analysis was sufficient to show that he was justified in not identifying himself with the Government. He did not think he was restricted from telling an anecdote of his first day's experience in this House. He happened to go into one of the lobbies when he met a very eminent person who had not spoken to him for the last twelve months—he meant that very distinguished man before whom we all bowed, Mr. John Davies. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Davies held out his hand, and said, "Well, what are you going to do?" I said, "Well, really I don't know; I think I shall go home in ten minutes." "But," said Mr. Davies, "that is not what I meant; what course are you going to take?" "Well, really," I said, "that is not a question I am in the habit of having put to me. You have not been in the habit of putting it, and who commissions you now?" "Ah," he said, "you are in the wrong box." (Cheers and laughter.) I answered—like the simple child you all know me to be—(laughter)—"how can that be, when I am in the Assembly?" "Ah," he said, "that is not what I meant at all. You are not among your own friends." I asked, "Who told you that Mr. Robertson, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Eckford were my friends?" "But," said he, "Sir James Martin is." (Laughter.) He would not trouble the House with his reply. He did not leave Mr. Davies till that gentleman had expressed his opinion that Sir James Martin and he (Mr. Parkes) would come together again. He thought it was time to leave them. He told this story to warn this Administration that he intended to take the suggestion of Mr. Plunkett, and he should exhibit all these little propositions under a glass bee-hive. He gave them fair warning not to make any of these overtures by any of their agents or other parties towards him. The hon. and learned member at the head of the Government had been charged with accepting a public entertainment at Albury, and there making an avowal quite inconsistent with the successful discharge of his mission. He understood that the Attorney-General had denied this. Well, here was what the hon. gentleman said, and as he did not know that it had ever been made known to the House before, he thought it was well that it should go forth to the country on the eve of this dissolution. At a banquet at Albury, as small dinners were now called in the interior of this country, in September last, the Premier expressed a desire that these duties should not be collected, and he (Mr. Parkes) was prepared to show that the hon. and learned gentleman had all along admitted a principle which the Opposition had contended for all through. His first utterance showed that he had noticed that some members of the Victorian Assembly wanted a reduction in the terms to be paid to this colony, but he would say at once that such a claim was inadmissible. It might be taken for granted that unless Victoria paid more than when the trade was smaller than at present there would be no Riverine trade for her. With another railway coming up to the Murray it would be perfectly idle to suppose that the Border trade could be done without increased payment. He was quite aware that Riverina was not altogether in the hands of the Victorian Government in this matter. If it were necessary to collect duties on the Border, there was still the South Australian market as before, and that colony would be willing enough to do what Victoria might not accept. It would be easy to arrange with Adelaide to let her goods come up the Murray so as to pay only the New South Wales duties, and the Victorian merchants would then find it impossible to send up their goods and pay the Victorian duties and our own too. He did not stop at that. At a dinner given to him by the people of Albury he made use of the following expressions after admitting how desirable it was to make an agreement by which the duties need not be collected. "At the same it must be understood that the Government was entitled to its proper revenue and could not do without it, and he was determined to get all that was due and right. He hoped the Conference would arrive at a fair settlement of the question on this basis. It was possible, though not probable, that the Ministry or some members of Parliament in Victoria might take a selfish view of the question, and refuse to join in an agreement for paying a fair equivalent to continue the Border trade. But, on the whole, he believed that Victoria would meet this colony in a fair spirit, and acknowledge the difficulties to be overcome as well as ourselves; and by so doing the people of Victoria would be saved from a great amount of loss and inconvenience. While entertaining every wish to be conciliatory, the Ministry might find it necessary to reimpose Border duties, and if they were driven to this step they would not hesitate to take it." That was before he left the colony to confer with the Government of Victoria. At a public breakfast given at Scott's Hotel, Melbourne, by people interested in the Riverina district, he uttered similar sentiments, and on each occasion admitted how extremely desirable it was to enter into an arrangement by which duties would not be collected. (Hear, hear.) It had been said, and especially by the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Buchanan) that it would be most cruel and positively unjust to allow the Border settlers to carry their produce into Victoria, while settlers in the Hunter and other districts were compelled to pay duty on the goods they sent into Victoria. If this was a cruel injustice, the hon. member had voted for a law which perpetrated it for five years, and he was as responsible as any other member of the House. (Hear, hear.) He inflicted this injustice for five long years, and therefore his virtuous indignation ended in smoke, because of his position from which he said, not a team of bullocks would draw him, but from which he had driven himself by the vote he gave in 1867. In reality, there was no injustice of the kind. The case as put in the memorandum of our delegates at the Conference at Melbourne, was that we were entitled to the balance, as represented by the goods imported into New South Wales over the imports into Victoria. The Government of Victoria had said in an unmistakable and undeniable way, "Show what it is, and we will pay you to the last farthing." (Cheers.) There was no getting away from that. The hon. and learned member's own case, as put by himself, had been met by the Government of another colony and completely answered. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned member said the Land Bill would go before the people along with the present issue, whatever that issue might be. He (Mr. Parkes) begged leave to say that every act of the Administration during the last four months would go before the country. (Hear, hear.) The Standing Army would go before the country. (hear, hear); the Land Bill also, and the clumsy and unjust attempt to break down the wages of labourers and mechanics would go before the country. (Cheers.) He said that the unjust and cumbrous scheme of retrenchment on the Civil Service would go before the country, and he was very happy to think that the electors, who he believed were impatient to pronounce judgment upon the nefarious proceedings, would now have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment. He had no fear whatever about the result of this appeal, and he did not suppose the standing army would be called out to prevent electors going to the poll. (Laughter and cheers.) He had no fear about the appeal. He did not forget so completely the temper of the times or the feeling of the public at a time when the hon. and learned gentleman could only get ten supporters returned to the House. He felt certain he would meet with a very little better fate now: he felt very certain that the only member of the Government who would be returned would be the hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Lord. He ventured to say that every other member of the Ministry would lose his seat. He thought he knew the temper of the public as well as any member of the Government, but let the result of the appeal be what it might he was heartily rejoiced that the appeal was to be made. He could not, however, even yet believe that the Governor had consented to dissolve, irrespective of provision being made for the public service. (Hear, hear.) It seemed, reasoning upon probabilities, that it was more probable there was some mistake on the part of the Government than that the Governor should so far forget his position, and so far forget his instructions from the Secretary of State as to take such a step; and until he saw the proclamation he should disbelieve that his Excellency had agreed, upon such a question as this, to involve the country in inconvenience and anarchy. If this extraordinary course was taken, and if the Governor, who generally had been very cautious, painstaking, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties—(hear, hear)—had so far forgotten his position as to grant an unconditional dissolution, he said the Assembly was fully justified in criticising it, and it was the duty of the House to throw the responsibility upon the gentleman who was about to leave our shores. (Hear, hear.) It was all nonsense to say we had no power to question the acts of his Excellency the Governor, and it was unworthy of a man acquainted with constitutional questions, and occupying the position of the hon. and learned member, to say so. He (Mr. Parkes) said the proper course was to hold the Governor responsible for the exercise of his prerogative in the present instance. The House was called upon to exercise a power devolving upon it, and it was for them to say that if his Excellency had forgotten his duty they had not forgotten theirs, but would keep steadily in view their duty in vindicating the integrity and character of our institutions. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BUCHANAN rose to make an explanation in answer to certain statements which had been made by the hon. member for Mudgee.

Mr. FARNELL rose to order, and said the hon. member had no more privilege to make a second speech than any other hon. member.

Mr. PARKES hoped the hon. member for East Sydney would be allowed to make any explanation he thought fit.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the first charge the hon. member levelled against him was that he had been to the Treasurer, making an application for a situation for a blood relation as Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions, that he had gone there to make this application, and had gone repeatedly. He supposed the hon. member referred to a brother of his (Mr. Buchanan), who, nine years ago, he procured a situation for from the Government in the Custom-house. From that day to this he had never made an application, good, bad, or indifferent, with one exception, and that was to the hon. member for Mudgee himself, and it was under these circumstances. He had supported the Government of the hon. member for some time, and when he (Mr Buchanan) went to London he wrote a letter to him, strictly private and confidential, stating that he (Mr. Buchanan) had a brother educated in the law, and who had received the highest testimonials, and that he wished the hon. member to use his influence with Sir James Martin in getting him a situation as Clerk of Petty Sessions. That was the only application he had ever made on behalf of this brother from the time he got him the appointment; and when the hon. member stated that he had been making application on his behalf to the present Government there was literally not one word of truth in it, because he had made no such application. (Hear, hear.) That was the first charge. The second was that another blood-relation—a Mr. Willis—arrived in the colony the other day, and that he (Mr. Buchanan) had been to the Treasury making continual applications on his behalf. There was no vestige of truth in this. Mr. Willis was a relative of his by marriage, and a nephew of Mr. Willis, of the firm of Willis, Merry, and Co. Mr. Willis, of Sydney, made application on behalf of this man, who had been in the public service before and had received the highest testimonials. He (Mr. Buchanan) went to Mr. King, and asked him to back up the application, giving as a reason that he could not by any possibility apply to the Government himself. (Hear, hear.) He called upon the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. King) to confirm what he had said, and expressed an opinion that the hon. member for Mudgee ought to withdraw the charges he had made.

Mr. KING said that what the hon. member had stated was substantially correct, and gave a similar account of the transaction.

Mr. MACLEAY said as that was probably the last occasion upon which the House would meet, he would state the reason why it was his intention to support the amendment of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury. They were asked to suspend the Standing Orders, with a view to grant three months' supply. It appeared to him that they ought to consider what the country was to gain by this step, and what it might lose. As far as he was individually concerned, he had no desire to see the existence of the House prolonged, but he objected to the time chosen by the Government for a dissolution, as by taking such a course now, they did what the House had been trying to prevent. He could not allow the dissolution to take place without entering his protest against anything so monstrous. The matter had been shamefully bungled by the Government—(hear, hear)—and since then it had been simply a question of temper. And because a Premier lacked temper and common sense, a large portion of the population were to be injured. He could not but protest against such a proceeding. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Premier tried to make out that no injury would be done. He could not conceive anything more atrocious than the way the hon. Premier had placed the matter before the House. However the squatters of Riverina might deplore the fact that they were governed by a lot of asses, they would make none but legitimate resistance. The small farmers on the Lower Murray would be the real sufferers. Was the House to remain silent under such a state of affairs? He believed there would be a collision at Albury before a week was over, and if once it commenced it would go on. If they once commenced this act of aggression against the neighbouring colony they would never be able to come to terms with Victoria again, and he would, therefore, oppose the resolution to the utmost of his power. There are many other matters of equal importance. Were they to shelve the mining interest? It was expected by this time that the Government would have been prepared with some measure upon this subject. He maintained that the Ministry and the Governor were responsible, and not the House, for the consequences of a dissolution without the granting of supplies. His Excellency had shown a large amount of amiability in his intercourse with the people; but it was well known throughout the country that his intellectual faculties were of a low order. It had been a most unfair thing for a gentleman of the persuasive powers of the Attorney-General to get the representative of her Majesty to do this very silly action at the very time he was leaving the country with a tolerable amount of credit to himself. It had been said by some hon. members that if Government would not collect the Border duties that they would be inclined to vote the supplies; but he felt that they were not worthy of support even then. The Premier had shown a want of temper, sense, judgment, and ability to enable him to lead a Government.

The question was put, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question.

The House divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 19.

Sir James Martin	Mr. Eckford	Mr. Lucas
Mr. Robertson	E. Brown	Lackey
Lord	Campbell	R. Smith
Windeyer	Bell	Stewart (Teller)
Wilson	Clarke	Buchanan (Teller)
Byrnes	Speer	
Brookes	R. Forster	

Noes, 38.

Mr. W. Forster	Mr. Allen	Mr. Onslow
Samuel	Terry	Nowlan
Fitzpatrick	W. Sutter	Hoskins
Fraser	Osborne	Lee
Phelps	Baker	Lloyd
Spring	Parkes	Wisdom
Watson	Greville	Butler
Piddington	Moses	Farnell
Dight	Neale	S. Brown
Levey	Wearne	Driver
King	Alexander	Jennings (Teller)
Hill	Sutherland	Leary (Teller)
Dillon	Macleay	

The question that the words proposed to be inserted, be so inserted, was agreed to without division.

The motion as amended was then agreed to.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: I move that the House do now adjourn. (Opposition cheers.)

The House adjourned at twenty-one minutes past 12 o'clock, until 4 o'clock this day.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 31.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Meaney, from Moruya, Clyde, and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs. Haydon, Mrs. E. Burkle, Miss Howard, Messrs. Campbell, Rakeford, Buchanan, Kelly, Fitzgerald, Donohue, Story, and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 31.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
Blackbird (s.), for Melbourne.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Wemyss Castle, Clara Hargraves, for Hongkong; Lion, for New Caledonia; Stormbird, for Brisbane; Lady St. Aubyn, for Mauritius; Macedon (s.), for Melbourne; Fanny Fisher, for a whaling voyage.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 31.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 219 tons, Captain West, for a whaling voyage.

Lady Young (s.), 481 tons, Captain W. Hill, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Watson, Messrs. Brodribb, Mackay, F. L. Drake, A. Sutherland, and 12 in the steerage.

James Paterson (s.), 357 tons, Captain C. E. Saunders, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. Gibson, Messrs. Milligen, W. Gunson, A. Din Wooden, Jenkyn, H. M. Dickinson, and 9 in the steerage.

Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Torrance, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Langthorne, Miss Langthorne, Rev. Mr. Muir, Messrs. Deane, Stephens, Langthorne, Barker, Westbrook, Jones, D. Allan, and 30 in the steerage.

Lady St. Aubyn, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Busaston, for Mauritius.

Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Torrance, for Melbourne, with original cargo from Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 31.

Commerce, from the Richmond River, with 45,000 feet pine, 1000 staves, 40 hides, 77 bags maize, 4 hogsheads honey, 1 package beeswax; Woniora, from Bulli, with 240 tons coal; Prompt, Vibilia, Heatherbell, Drover, from Newcastle, with 790 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 120 bales wool, 90 bales hay, 1 horse, 50 pigs, 2 coops poultry, 40 bags bones, 12 baskets prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JANUARY 31.

Woniora, for Bulli; Prompt, Celestia, Vibilia, Alert, Heather Bell, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 31.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne: 38 packages woolpacks, 4 bales canvas, 50 bags sugar, 1830 bags maize, 175 hides, 280 packages fruit, 4 millstones, 172 bags oysters, 66 bundles wire, 17 bushels prawns, 17 packages.

Lady St. Aubyn, for Mauritius: 240 tons coal, 160 tierces beef, Eldred and Spence.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Macedon (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.
FOR LYTTELTON.—By the John Knox, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR HOKIANGA.—By the Helen, this day, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, January 31: North Star, schooner, 410 tons, Captain Moorehouse, for the United States; Sarah Nicoll, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Tulloch, for Brisbane.

The Kiama (s.), brings up 15 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, 4 packages leather, 315 bags potatoes, 130 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 5 calves, 4 cases eggs, 5 hides, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

January 31.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

January 30.—Tower Hill, brig, Harless, for Melbourne, with 225 tons coal.
January 30.—Condor, French barque, Briet, for Mauritius, with 440 tons coal.
January 30.—Sarah Ann, barque, Wills, for Melbourne, with 600 tons coal.
January 31.—Blackbird (s.), Torrance, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 649 tons coal.
January 31.—Rachael, barque, Firth, for Che Foo, with 406 tons coal.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 30.—Bravo, Ann, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

January 31.—King Oscar, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

January 29.—Rangatira (s.), from Melbourne; Sea Ripple, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

January 29.—Sharston, for Liverpool.
January 30.—Tararua (s.), for Port Darwin; Coorong (s.), for Melbourne.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

January 30.—Lola Montez, from the Tweed River.

DEPARTURES.

January 30.—Queensland (s.), for Maryborough.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Jan. 31.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	4 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At his Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Bullocks; at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11.30, Fat Cattle.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle.
T. SULLIVAN.—At the New Central Sale Yards, Homebush, at 9.30, Fat Cattle.
G. F. WANT.—At the Yards, late Martyn's Horse Bazaar, at 11, Pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls and Cows.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10.30, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11.30, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11.30, Milch Cows, Cattle, Fat Calves, Pigs, Lambs.
BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—At Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Leather; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Leather; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Sheepskins.
H. VAUGHAN.—At the Sydney and Goulburn Hotel, corner Pitt and Goulburn streets, at 11, Pianoforte, Furniture, Stock-in-trade, Bar Fittings, &c.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Pianoforte, Furniture, and Sundries.
W. PRICE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 10.30, General Merchandise; at 11, Glass Shades, Saddlery.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery Woollens, Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Books.
E. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruit, Oatmeal, Fish, Molasses, Tobacco, Spirits, &c.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Dog and Duck Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, Tweeds, &c.
LISTER AND GRISDALE.—At their Rooms, at 2 and 2.30, Unredeemed Pledges.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Yards, Horses, &c.

General Drapery, Clothing, &c., and Retail Stock.—Charles Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of the drapery trade to their auction sale of new goods, also the stock of a retail drapery firm, at their rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock punctually.—Adv.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JANUARY 31.

Station		
QUEENSLAND.		
Normanton	NW. Cloudy	
Gilbert Town	Calm. Raining	
Etheridge	Calm. Fine	
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	SE. Cloudy	
Bowen	Calm. Cloudy	
Port Mackay	Calm. Cloudy	
Clermont	NE. Fine	
Warwick	E. Cloudy	
Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy	
Maryborough	Calm. Cloudy	
Roma	N. Cloudy	
Brisbane	E. Cloudy	
Toowoomba	SE. Fine	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield	NNW. Fine	NW. Fine
Casino	NE. Fine	NNE. Fine
Grafton	E. Fine	NE. Fine
Clarence Heads	W. Fine, sea smooth	ENE. Fine, sea smooth
Glen Innes	SE. Fine	E. Fine
Inverell	N. Cloudy	N. Fine
Port Macquarie	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
West Kempsey	N. Fine	N. Fine
Armidale	SE. Fine	SE. Fine
Tamworth	NW. Fine	SE. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Narrabri	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	NW. Fine	W. Fine, hot
Murrurundi	NW. Fine	W. Fine, hot
Singleton	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE., light. Fine
Newcastle	NNE. Fine, sea smooth	NE., strong. Fine
Barrenjoey	Calm. Fine, hazy	NE. Hot
Windsor	Calm. Fine	W. Fine, hot
Sydney	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
South Head	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	W. Fine	ENE. Fine
Kiama	NE. Fine, hot	NE., light. Hazy
Jervis Bay	NE., light. Hazy	NE., light. Hazy
Goulburn		NW., strong. Fine
Braidwood	W. Fine, clear	NW. Fine, hot
Araluen	NW. Fine	SW. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Queanbeyan	NW. Fine, clear	NW. Fine, very hot
Bombala	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Cooma	WNW. Fine	W. Hot
Eden	NE. Fine	E., fresh. Fine
Gabo Island	Interrupted.	Interrupted
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Hot	NW. Cloudy
Kiandra	NW. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Albury	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	NW. Fine	NW. Dull
Bathurst	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	W., strong. Fine	W. Sultry
Mudgee	W. Fine	W. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine, warm	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Forbes	NW. Fine	W. Fine
Grenfell	SE. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Young	W. Hot	NE. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	NW. Fine	NE. Fine, hot
Urana	NW. Fine	WSW. Fine, stormy
Deniliquin	NE. Fine, hot	Calm. Showery
Hay	N. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Balranald	SW. Cloudy	SSW. Cloudy, like rain
Euston	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Wentworth	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	SSW. Overcast	
Queenscliff	S. Soaking rain	
Cape Schanck	SSW. Raining hard	
Cape Otway	SW. Cloudy, fine	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	S. Fine	
Adelaide	S. Dull	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Fine	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 29·80; Queenscliff, 29·778; Cape Schanck, 29·57; Cape Otway, 29·664; Guichen Bay, 29·705; Adelaide, 29·278.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 63°; Queenscliff, 63°; Cape Schanck, 63°; Cape Otway, 65°; Guichen Bay, 63·7; Adelaide, 65°.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4 m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 33' 41" East. 19th January, 1872.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JANUARY 30, 1872. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·810	76·8	86	SSW.	4	0·1	10	0·00	4·6
P.M. 3	·704	83·1	66	E.N.E.	14	1·0	1		
9	·703	77·7	76	N.E.	17	1·4	9		2·5
Mean ...	29·739	79·2	76·0		12	0·8	3·7		3·6

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·226.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 87·0 | Sun—maximum ...... 125·6
Shade { Minimum .... 71·8 | Grass—minimum ... 68·1

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 131·0 at 11.27 a.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 72·3.

Total rainfall from January 1 to January 31 = 5·946 inches.

Annual average of the preceding thirteen years = 50·795 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only ten of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—Jan. 31, 1872. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
Tenterf'ld	85		—	—	—	NNW.	1·0	83·7	65·4	0
Grafton ...	28		—	—	—	E.	1·0	97·2	70·7	0
Narrabri ...	182		—	—	—	NW.	—	96·9	70·8	0
Armidale ...	83	3278	29·958	73·2	75	SE.	1·0	82·2	64·1	0
P. Macquarie	0		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	84·3	63·4	0
Cassilis ...	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	97·1	71·2	0
Dubbo ...	230		—	—	—	NW.	—	94·9	—	0
Mudgee ...	120		—	—	—	W.	4·0	96·4	71·0	0
W. Maitl'd	16		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	97·0	75·6	0
Newcastle	1	113	29·734	84·2	68	NNE.	0·0	96·8	75·3	0
Orange ...	132	2691	—	—	—	NE.	9·0	86·1	64·8	0
Bathurst ...	100	2200	29·702	77·0	59	NW.	4·0	103·0	63·9	0
M. Victoria	70	3420	29·619	80·4	47	NW.	0·2	90·1	56·3	0
Woodford ...	50	2192	29·604	74·0	—	W.	0·7	84·4	71·7	0
Forbes ...	157		—	—	—	NW.	9·0	99·0	74·9	0
Par'matta ...	16		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	92·9	72·9	0
Sydney ...	5	155	29·739	82·6	70	ENE.	0·0	87·0	73·0	0
Wentworth	396		—	—	—	S.	1·0	95·1	80·9	0·50
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	W.	—	86·4	72·7	0
Goulburn ...	57	2129	29·745	83·0	48	NW.	0·1	95·7	65·6	0
W. Wagga ...	164		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	98·1	74·9	0
Queanb'y'n	63		—	—	—	NW.	4·0	88·2	—	0
Deniliquin	278	410	29·784	84·0	57	NE.	1·0	114·1	44·5	0·07
Kiandra ...	64	4640	29·732	68·7	67	NW.	4·0	80·0	59·8	0
Cooma ...	47	2637	—	—	—	WNW.	4·0	—	66·1	0
Eden ...	0	107	—	82·7	65	NE.	1·0	84·0	68·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun ...	5.21	7.5	Last quarter	2nd
Moon ...	11.5 p.m.	10.53 a.m.	New moon	9th
Mercury ...	3.34 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	First quarter	16th
Venus ...	3.22 a.m.	4.26 p.m.	Full moon	24th
Mars ...	7.37 a.m.	8.21 p.m.		
Jupiter ...	5.58 p.m.	3.50 a.m.	Moon's age, 21·5 days.	
Saturn ...	3.19 a.m.	5.25 p.m.		

MOON.—G. S. Declination, 6th; in Equator, 13th; G. N. Declination, 20th; in Equator, 27th. Perigee, 8th; Apogee, 20th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 12h. 1m.; p.m., 12h. 20m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

S. S. ISLAND SLAVE TRAFFIC.—Extract from a letter dated 25th December, 1871, and sent by a gentleman at one of the S. S. islands to a friend in Sydney:—"'Doba'—that island has a bad name. They will chase a vessel, if it is calm, and fight her. In fact, all the islands are getting bad, for the treatment inflicted by labour vessels is truly frightful. One man told me himself that he had landed and tried to burn down a village; it would not burn (it was after rain), so he went on board, got some kerosene, then burnt and plundered it! He brought here some kind of idol with human heads upon it. Another captain of a vessel also told me he also assisted to burn the village. Every ship can tell tales of braggart villany, which, if true, ought to hang some one. Canoes are run down and the people taken from them. A cutter of 15 or 18 tons, now here, with bulwarks only ten inches high, has forty-two natives on board, about thirty-five of them for sale—children, boys and girls, six years, eight and nine years old, up to grown men and women! It is horrible, and should be stopped. I hope a man-of-war will soon be here to see about it."

A BRICKMAKING MATCH.—The following particulars of a brickmaking match appears in the *Argus*:—"At the brickyard of Messrs. Styles, Murray, and Co., at Euroa, two brickmakers competed for five hours on Monday last for a prize of £5; the winner, William Grennell, moulded, barrowed, and set out on the hacks, 3025 well-made bricks. The other competitor, Albert Lawrence (well known in Brunswick as the 'Kinchen') made 2932 in the time, and neither of them seemed much fatigued after the rather extraordinary handiwork. There was a strong muster of the craft on the occasion, some having come nine or ten miles to witness it."

ABDUCTION.—A charge of abduction was on Friday preferred against a man named David Reese, aged 30, described as a clerk. Constable Kemp (says the *Melbourne Argus*) lodged him in the city watchhouse, in virtue of a warrant charging him, under the 50th section of the Criminal Law and Practice Statute, with fraudulently alluring away, without her mother's consent, a girl named Mary Jane Walsh, under 21 years of age, having a future absolute interest in certain real estate. Mary Jane Walsh is the daughter of John S. Walsh, an ex-detective, who was shot in saving the life of Mr. G. P. Smith, whom Gerald H. Supple was attempting to assassinate. It may be remembered that a subscription which was raised on behalf of the widow and children was vested in Messrs. G. P. Smith and John Stewart, hotel brokers, as trustees,

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1872.

1	Th.	Campbelltown Quarter Sessions. Glen Innes D. C.
2	Fri.	Dubbo District Court.
3	Sat.	Holiday at Supreme Court.
4	*Sun.*	*Sexagesima.*
5	Mon.	Holidays at Supreme Court. Grenfell D. C.
6	Tu.	Windsor Quarter Sessions. Tenterfield Q. S. and D. C.
7	Wed.	Wollongong Quarter Sessions.
8	Th.	Wollongong District Court. Wellington District Court.
9	Fri.	Parramatta Q. S. Wellington Q. S. Burrowa, D. C.
10	Sat.	Vacation ends. Kiama District Court.
11	*Sun.*	*Quinquagesima.*
12	Mon.	Sydney Causes begin.
13	Tu.	Nowra District Court.
14	Wed.	
15	Th.	Orange District Court.
16	Fri.	Orange Quarter Sessions. Gundagai D. C.
17	Sat.	
18	*Sun.*	*First in Lent.*
19	Mon.	Central Criminal Court Sittings.
20	Tu.	Goulburn Quarter Sessions. Tumut D. C.
21	Wed.	
22	Th.	Goulburn District Court.
23	Fri.	English Mail closes. Forbes Q. S.
24	Sat.	
25	*Sun.*	*Second in Lent.*
26	Mon.	Sydney Quarter Sessions. Yass Q. S. Forbes D. C.
27	Tu.	
28	Wed.	Wagga Wagga D. C. Yass District Court.
29	Tu.	

Days.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	MOON. Rises.	MOON. Sets.	TIDES. a.m.	TIDES. p.m.	Days.
1	5 21	7 5	11 5 p.m.	10 53 a.m.	12 1	12 20	1
2	5 22	7 5	11 40	11 55	12 42	1 3	2
3	5 24	7 4			1 31	1 58	3
4	5 25	7 3	12 20 a.m.	2 6 p.m.	2 36	3 13	4
5	5 26	7 2	1 7	3 15	3 57	4 40	5
6	5 27	7 1	2 2	4 24	5 22	6 4	6
7	5 28	7 1	3 6	5 28	6 37	7 10	7
8	5 29	7 0	4 16	6 24	7 38	8 6	8
9	5 29	6 59	5 29 NEW	7 13	8 31	8 55	9
10	5 30	6 58	6 39	7 55	9 17	9 38	10
11	5 31	6 57	7 48	8 32	9 58	10 18	11
12	5 32	6 56	8 53	9 5	10 36	10 54	12
13	5 33	6 55	9 54	9 36	11 13	11 31	13
14	5 34	6 54	10 54	10 6	11 50		14
15	5 35	6 52	11 55	10 37	12 8	12 29	15
16	5 36	6 51		11 10	12 49	1 12	16
17	5 37	6 50	1 49 p.m.	11 47	1 36	2 7	17
18	5 38	6 49	2 45		2 37	3 12	18
19	5 39	6 48	3 38	12 27 a.m.	3 47	4 24	19
20	5 41	6 47	4 28	1 12	5 0	5 33	20
21	5 42	6 46	5 14	2 2	6 6	6 33	21
22	5 43	6 45	5 54	2 56	6 59	7 22	22
23	5 43	6 43	6 31	3 52	7 43	8 3	23
24	5 44	6 43	7 5 FULL	4 51	8 23	8 41	24
25	5 45	6 41	7 36	5 49	9 0	9 17	25
26	5 45	6 41	8 6	6 48	9 34	9 51	26
27	5 46	6 40	8 37	7 48	10 8	10 25	27
28	5 47	6 39	9 7	8 47	10 42	11 0	28
29	5 49	6 37	9 40	9 49	11 17	11 37	29

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 28 VICTORIA, No. 9. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
These words are REGISTERED as a "TRADE MARK" under the above Act, and anyone applying them or any of them to any other article, will be prosecuted.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
Just received, ex Sobraon, 5 cases of Fancy and Comic Valentines, comprising one of the best and most varied assortment in the Town.
W. SABER,
Wholesale Jeweller and General Importer of every description of British and Foreign Merchandise,
496, 500, and 502, George-street,
opposite the Fruit Markets.

VICHY WATER, 15s per dozen, imported by SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

ENGLISH SODA WATER, manufactured by J. SCHWEPPE and CO., London, can be obtained of the principal wine merchants.
Agents—E. and W. PAUL, 62, Margaret-street.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—We wish to draw the attention of Country Storekeepers and others, to our large and general stock of Colonial-made and Imported BOOTS.
MYERS and SOLOMON,
542, George-street.

A. AND A. PHOTO. COMPANY.—The Gratuitous Art Union, postponed from Christmas Eve, will take place at the Temperance Hall, at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, February 3. The list of successful numbers will be published in MONDAY'S daily papers.
S. MERLIN, Manager.

BEST ANNEALED DRAWN FENCING WIRE, assorted sizes, now landing, ex TWEED, and for SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT, 123, Pitt-street North.

COOL GARMENTS FOR SUMMER.
Gent.'s China Silk Talmas
GENT.'S ALPACA GALATEA JACKETS
Gent.'s Grass Lawn and Linen Galatea Jackets
Gent.'s Thin Angola Tweed Suits
Gent.'s Dust Coats
Silk and Alpaca Coats and Vests.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

BULLARD'S SILK PUGGERAHS, 6s. 360 George-street. 360.

BULLARD'S TUSCAN HATS, 5s 6d. CLEARING OUT.

BULLARD'S WHITE SHIRTS, 40s half-dozen. 360, George-street, 360.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The President took the chair at 27 minutes past three o'clock, and reported a message from the Governor returning the Supply Bill for January, 1872, assented to.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table by-laws of the municipalities of St. Peters and Newcastle, correspondence relating to the Board of Ordnance, and papers relating to fines for drunkenness.

In answer to questions, Mr. DOCKER consented to lay on the table the warrant for appointing the Chief Justice or senior Puisne Judge deputy Governor in the event of the death or absence of the Governor; returns respecting the Border duties; and the correspondence which had taken place between the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales since the last Conference.

Mr. DOCKER, on the order of the day for the further consideration of the Friendly Societies Bill in committee being read, rose to make a ministerial explanation, and said that, in consequence of an adverse vote in the Lower House last Thursday, the Government had laid their position before his Excellency and advised a dissolution of Parliament. His Excellency had consented to dissolve the Parliament, and under the circumstances no public business should be done, save so much as was necessary to provide for the expenses of Government until a new Parliament could be called together. He moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON animadverted on the conduct of the Government, and said that a dissolution at the present time would be fraught with disastrous results. He objected to the action taken by the Government on many grounds. It was very inconvenient after the long holidays, and when there was so much important business to be got through. He objected also on the ground of the great expense which attended a general election, especially when there was no great political question upon which to appeal to the country. He considered the conduct of the Government both tyrannical and arbitrary. He regretted that the Governor had accepted the advice of the Ministry, as he feared his Excellency would damage his reputation just at a time when he was about to leave the colony.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL upheld the Government in the course they had taken in the matter of the Border Duties, and in the stand they had taken against Victoria, and he hoped the country would endorse the conduct of the Government at the general election.

Mr. HAY contended that the House had not confirmed the action of the Government beyond concurring in what had been done at the Conference. The House had not approved of the course taken by the Government since, and had in the first instance only endorsed what was done, in the hope that the Government might negotiate favourably with the Government of Victoria. He characterised the attempt to settle the Border duties question as a lamentable failure on the part of the New South Wales Ministry, and he contended that the offers of the Victorian Government had been very fair and equitable. He blamed the New South Wales delegates for not having given more consideration to a memo. which was handed them on the day after the Conference closed, and said that if that memo. had been dealt with, the question would have been easily settled. The conduct of the Government had been childish, and we might have expected something better from those who undertook to manage the colony's affairs. He agreed with other hon. members, who considered that a dissolution ought not to have been advised. The ground on which the dissolution was asked was most trivial; but he hoped that no false issue would be placed before the country. He deprecated antagonism between this colony and Victoria, and pointed out that union alone could make the different colonies of Australia one great nation.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL commented on the absurdity of three Ministers of the Crown going from Sydney to confer with other Ministers of the Crown on the Border duties question, and said that the matter would have been settled much more satisfactorily if left in the hands of the Governors of the two colonies. He hoped the Conference experiment

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would not be repealed. He was not disposed to say that the Melbourne Ministry had been conciliatory, but thought that they had tried first of all to impose hard terms on New South Wales, and subsequently found it expedient to draw in their horns. He thought it was just as well the question should be submitted to the country.

Mr. OGILVIE saw no reason to alter his opinion on the subject of the conduct of the New South Wales delegates at the late Conference; but although he approved of what they had done as delegates, he did not approve of their conduct since as a Government in determining to re-establish Custom-houses on the Border. When the Assembly came to the vote they did the other night, the Government had three courses open to them, and they adopted the most objectionable. Instead of dissolving the Parliament they ought either to have retired, or have acted on the resolutions of the House and thrown the responsibility on the Parliament.

Mr. DOCKER replied that but for the mistake made by the hon. member Mr. Hay he should have had nothing to answer. He pointed out that the memo. of the 30th September formed no part of the proceedings of the Conference, and that in that memo. Mr. Duffy had shifted his ground of argument altogether in referring to the population of Riverina as if that had formed a subject of discussion at the Conference. He contended that the course taken by the Victorian Government had been evasive, while this Government had adhered to the ground they had taken up from the first; and he pointed out that whether the offer of the Victorian Government had been acceded to or not, Customs' officers would have to be stationed on the border to examine the goods passing from one colony to the other, and to render an account of them.

The question was put and passed, and the House adjourned at 17 minutes past 6 o'clock until 4 o'clock this day.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said: That it was not the present intention of the Government to amend the Imported Stock Act of 1871, or to extend the period of quarantine of healthy animals; that the Government had no information of the foot-and-mouth disease having appeared in the herds of the colony; and that his Excellency had granted a dissolution of Parliament to the Ministry even though no supply should be voted.

Petitions against the Land Bill were presented from Liverpool Plains and the Lower Hunter.

The petitions from Hartley, Muswellbrook, Collector, and Sutton Forest were ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. STEWART, the correspondence regarding the Petersham Denominational School was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. W. FORSTER gave notice that he should to-day move the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order to allow of the introduction of a bill to suspend the Murray River Border duties.

Mr. LORD moved the suspension of the Standing Orders to permit of a bill to grant three months' supply being passed through all its stages in one day.

Mr. PIDDINGTON had no objection to grant the supplies necessary for a dissolution, but he did not believe that the House would agree to a naked proposal like this, put forward without any argument to support it. The great bulk of the House was in favour of accepting a composition from Victoria instead of collecting the duties, and the acts of the Ministry showed that they held the same view, and he did not see how, under such circumstances, the Governor could reasonably grant a dissolution, when there was really no difference of opinion between the House and the Government. He quoted from the records of the House to show that many of the members who now opposed the composition, had voted for it in 1857; and quoted from Sir James Martin's speech in moving the second reading of the Border Duties Suspension Bill to show the opinion the hon. Premier then held. This cry of a Parliamentary difficulty was thus nothing more than a sham, seeing that Ministers and the House were of one opinion. He believed that the real fear of the Government was not so much the Border duties as the Land Bill, which they were afraid to push on in the House, and denounced this crusade against our own people as certainly not the right way of dealing with a matter of this kind in the face of the Victorian offer to give us all that was due to us. Going very fully into the circumstances of the case, he regretted that the Governor should have lost so splendid an opportunity of acting the part of a mediator between the two colonies, and have failed to do so graceful a last act before leaving the colony. He could hardly conceive that either the House or the country would expect from Victoria more than they were actually entitled to. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, a series of resolutions pressing on the Governor not to dissolve Parliament at the present moment, on various grounds, and to be presented to his Excellency by the Speaker and the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN was sorry to see the partizans and supporters of Victoria dying so hard, that they were now doing the very reverse of what was ordinarily done in constitutional assemblies. He had heard of supply being refused in order to force a dissolution, but never before had he met with a case of supply being refused in order to prevent a dissolution.

Mr. ROBERTSON reminded the House that nothing it could now do would in any way affect the Government in the position in which it then stood, and in that view he recommended that the amendment should be withdrawn. There was no case in the whole history of the British Parliament where the House had refused to grant supply after a Government had determined upon dissolution. There had been one such instance in this colony, when an attempt had been made to put aside supply by passing a vote of want of confidence in the Government after the Governor had declared for a dissolution. The same thing was now being done in the present case, and the same results would follow—that the House would be dissolved without supply. The present motion, no matter what its terms, was intercepting supply, and any motion intercepting supply was a refusal of supply, and in that light the Government would accept it.

Mr. BUTLER said the real question to go before the country was whether the account of the Border duties should be taken in the business way proposed by Victoria, or in the one-sided manner suggested by the Premier. He regarded it as a shame and a disgrace that the dismemberment of the colony should be risked merely for the gratification of the hon. Premier's pique. Looking at the whole of the proceedings he believed that the colony had been shamed and humiliated by the way in which our Government had acted; and commented on what he considered the impropriety of the Governor granting a dissolution under the circumstances here disclosed; and the more especially when the granting the dissolution actually inflicts the injury against which the majority was now protesting. He did not care much for the resolution, but would support it because it might be regarded as a protest by the majority against the whole proceeding, and with the hope that it might have the effect even, at the last moment, of changing the determination of his Excellency. The hope, however, was a very slight one, but if it failed then the responsibility would lie not with the House, but with the Governor. He admitted that in any ordinary case, supply ought to be granted; but this was not an ordinary case, because the nature of the measure which the House was interfering to prevent would not stand still, but was being forced on and the evil inflicted through the very means of the dissolution on the ground that we would vote for no supply unless the Government in the first instance passed a bill to withhold the collection of the Border duties. There were, however, some advantages which would be derived from a dissolution, not the least amongst them being that retribution would at last come upon the infamous political combination which had degraded the House and demoralised members, and that the country would be allowed to speak out upon the Land Bill.

Sir JAMES MARTIN was astonished that Mr. Butler should have fallen into the error of supposing that his Excellency was responsible to this House for the exercise of his power of dissolution. He was answerable to her Majesty alone; and if he felt inclined to act in the matter upon the advice of any one, it would be upon that of his responsible advisers, and certainly not upon that of the Opposition. But whatever might be said of his Excellency in the matter of the dissolution, he had nothing to do with supply. It was with the House alone. The House only could vote it, and to withhold it would do an incalculable amount of mischief, especially in the matter of roads. He could not accept the proposal of Mr. Butler, for the Government believed itself to be in the right, whilst from the first it had never once departed from the view it had held throughout. The matter really was that this colony in the course of five years had got £380,000 from Victoria, and yet now hon. gentlemen opposite asked that we should abstain from collecting these duties, and for three months make a present of them to Victoria. This the Government was not prepared to do, and in support of his view he went into the circumstances by way of showing the grounds upon which he had demurred to the proposal of Victoria. After showing the absurdity of the talk about separation, he pointed out that by letting Victoria have all the revenue from Riverina, they would be giving that colony the best kind of annexation, because no expenditure would accompany it. Again he must say that he could not accept the terms offered, or act upon the amendment proposed. He could only regard it as a practical denial of supply, and should deal with it accordingly.

Mr. S. BROWN insisted upon the right of hon. members to criticise the exercise of the Governor's power of dissolution, though he admitted there was no power of interference. The only possible question, according to the Premier's showing, which could arise was whether £60,000 should be accepted as a minimum, or whether what was due should be paid. This was certainly no point for the decision of the country, and under such circumstances the House was quite at liberty to protest, and it was only as a protest that he looked at the amendment of Mr. Piddington. If this resolution were carried, and his Excellency refused its prayer, he should not refuse to vote supply, because he believed it would be wrong to do so.

Mr. W. FORSTER did not blame the Government for advising a dissolution, though he thought the Governor had acted wrongly in accepting the advice, because whilst there might be an infinitesimal benefit to the community at large, it would entail ruin upon the people of Riverina.

Captain ONSLOW intended to refuse supply under all circumstances, because proper credit had not been given to the Victorian Administration, and a great injury would be done to Riverina, through the overbearing conduct of the Premier.

Mr. PARKES defended himself from attacks made on him previously by Mr. Buchanan, and retorted upon that hon. member that he was now favourable to the Government in return for situations provided for two of his relatives. He replied to the address of Sir James Martin; and, whilst admitting that that hon. member had made the best of his case, showed that the case was a very poor one even on that showing. He still persisted in doubting whether a dissolution had been granted by the Governor irrespective of provision for supply; but, in spite of all, he should be one to refuse supply, leaving the responsibility upon the Governor.

Mr. MACLEAY would vote for the amendment, because this dissolution would send about its business the only constitutional authority which could remedy the great wrong that would be done to a large portion of our community through the bungling of the Premier.

The amendment of Mr. Piddington was put and carried by 38 to 19.

The House adjourned at twenty-one minutes past 12 until 4 o'clock this day.

PEOPLE who, like ourselves, regard change of Administration as often a hindrance to the progress of the country and calculated to waste the public time without result, do not very much rejoice in the prospect of a resignation or a parliamentary dissolution. Either may be worth encountering where the policy of the country is to be determined for future years. It may be desirable when the combinations of parties become practically corrupt. It may be necessary when fools have exhausted the public patience and are not likely to be returned; but where, as in the case before us, there is no difference in the main between the Opposition and the Administration,—when the only question is the indulgence of self-love and personal reputation on behalf of those who have acted without discretion and without success—the people seem to have great reason for complaint that they are required to incur the expense and labour of a general election.

The point in dispute between Mr. DUFFY and Sir JAMES MARTIN is now reduced to the narrowest dimensions. Both agreed that the establishment of Border Customs is undesirable, and the only difference is not even what shall be paid, but in what form the amount to be paid shall be ascertained. Mr. ROBERTSON has distinctly declared his aversion to the plan of collection proposed to be revived. He has avowed his preference even for the relinquishment of compensation to the enforcement of the Customs. There is not a public man in the House, outside the Ministry, and very few within it, who will go heartily into the policy announced by Sir JAMES MARTIN. When we go to the poll, the question will there be, "Do you vote for Border Customs?" "No, but I'm an Orangeman." Another will answer the same question: "No, I'm a Protectionist." From another the reply will be, "No, I'm a Catholic." One man will be for stopping the railway extension, and another for reducing the railway charges; and should the Ministry be returned, it will be on what are called side issues, leaving the chief object of the dissolution unaccomplished—that is to ascertain the sense of the country on the main question—the revival and perhaps perpetuity of the Border Customs.

If there had been any doubt whatever on the policy of the collection proposed, or if any class of the country had seriously defended it, an issue might have been sent to the hustings, to be tried by the electors. But it is not so, and therefore the dissolution itself will be without any definite result except the displacement or continuance in office of the present Ministry.

A question will inevitably arise whether the dissolution has been properly granted by the GOVERNOR, or whether he should first have ascertained the possibility of constituting a new one out of the present Assembly? A despatch from the SECRETARY OF STATE was transmitted some years ago to Colonial Governors, guarding those who held the position of LORD BELMORE against the granting of a dissolution until the power of constituting a Government should have been exhausted. The doctrine generally maintained is that a Ministry having the confidence of the Crown may obtain a dissolution of the House upon an adverse vote by a Parliament chosen by their *political antagonists*. The present Ministry hardly answer to this description. They were not chosen from a recognised party in the State; they are a collection of persons holding, on many subjects, adverse opinions, which, up to their union, continued to be debated with acrimony. These opinions are not even pretended to be reconciled. But the administration of government has been carried on by consent to hold them in abeyance, and the bills introduced have been the mind of the draughtsman rather than of the Cabinet. We are not complaining of this compromise. We are merely stating it.

The object of the dissolution, therefore, will not be to ascertain the general assent to any principles of legislation, but to confirm or otherwise an alliance which is purely *unprincipled* and personal in the political sense. We assume that these facts are known to the GOVERNOR, because they are known to every one else. He may allege that he is equally aware that the Opposition can only form a Ministry by acting on the plan of their predecessors. That they have been formally and personally opposed, and accustomed to a mutual vilification may be affirmed of them, as well as the following of Sir J. MARTIN. The leading men have washed their hands of each other on many conspicuous occasions. We know of no process of ablution by which they can pleasantly clasp them. Their personal reconciliation, however, is more probable than a plan of government in which principles shall be expressed and steadily carried out.

These were the aspects of the case which of course Lord BELMORE had to survey. We can hardly imagine he overlooked the extreme inconvenience of changing at once the Parliament and the GOVERNOR. The only power in the State for some time would be the Cabinet. An Administrator will naturally decline responsibilities not inevitable to his temporary functions. During this period we have not only an election likely to call forth very bitter feelings, but we have to commence what, however it may be disguised, is an angry conflict between two Governments and Border partisans. It must be a great political necessity which could justify the risk. Lord BELMORE has indeed no assistance that he can rely upon but his own judgment. He will be entitled to call in the advice of his probable successor. The history of England furnishes numerous occasions where the Sovereign, when compelled to act alone, has consulted his personal friends who, though they cannot be more responsible by ordinary legal procedure, have commonly not refused their private aid. It would have been satisfactory to Lord BELMORE, at least in any course of action, to have had the assistance of the learned Judge whom it will necessarily compromise in his somewhat anomalous position, certainly meant to be temporary.

Though prepared to defer to the judgment of the GOVERNOR on a subject where his discretion not only imposes a duty, but assigns a very difficult task, we are inclined to think some intermediate steps should have been taken before granting a dissolution. Why could not the legal difficulty of the Border duties be got over as suggested, by a short Act, which would have relieved the Government from doing what many of them are not prepared to support to the end, commonly called the bitter end? The threat to refuse supplies for three months on the part of the Opposition, and of the Administration to refuse payment on the part of the law, is applying to the colonial state a practice never resorted to in England except in the most extreme cases. The threat of the Government is, that if not furnished with supplies, they will dissolve the Assembly without them, and leave the Civil servants three months without income, which is equal to a threat of starvation to some, and embarrassment to many. The refusal of supplies in England has been for the purpose of preventing Government carrying on an unrighteous war, or persevering in a policy which would involve great national cost. The Crown has the power to make war, and to undertake costly expeditions, but it cannot raise the supplies to do this without the consent of Parliament, and therefore the Parliament is invoked when this is supposed to be the only means of arresting some fatal measure. But the payment of salaried clerks, messengers, and persons who carry on the details of government, was, however, never deemed an object worthy of Parliamentary interference, and under colonial circumstances, ought not to be employed. Its only effect is to torture a class of persons who are doing the public work on account of some other persons with whom the political parties are displeased, and in its operation is exceedingly vexatious and unjust. We hope that this threat will be reconsidered. If the Government have power to dissolve, their legal right cannot be questioned. If they act inconsistently, Parliament must punish them by turning them out when it meets again.

POLITICAL.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday, the representative of the Government (the Hon. Joseph Docker) made a Ministerial explanation, and the action of the Government in reference to the Murray River Customs duties was freely criticised in both branches of the Legislature. Doubts which have been expressed by some members of the Assembly as to whether his Excellency the Governor had accepted the advice tendered by the Ministry and granted a dissolution, must now be removed, for in reply to a question put by Mr. W. Forster yesterday, the Premier again explicitly stated that his Excellency had consented to dissolve the House, even though no supplies whatever should be granted. The defeat of the Government on Thursday night, and their action consequent upon it, have given rise to several motions in the Assembly, the discussion of which will occupy some days, unless the existence of the House be terminated by proclamation before they can all be entertained. Mr. W. Forster's amendment (which we published in yesterday's issue)—contingent upon the House going into Committee of Supply—did not come on for discussion in the House last night; for no sooner had the Treasurer (Mr. Lord) moved the resolution of which he gave notice, namely—"That so much of the standing orders be suspended as will admit of a bill to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales towards the services of the year 1872, passing through all its stages in one day"—then Mr. Piddington rose to address the House, and concluded by moving the omission of all the words after the word "That," with a few to insert the following words:—"The following respectful address be presented to his Excellency the Earl of Belmore:—The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales desire to represent to your Excellency the many inconveniences and dangers to the public interest arising from a dissolution of Parliament in the present position of public affairs. That the settled policy of the Government of Sir James Martin, ratified by the passing of the Act 31 Vic. No. 1, which has been in force during the last five years, has been not to collect duties on the importation of goods from Victoria across the River Murray, but to accept a money consideration in lieu of the duties, of the yearly sum of £60,000. That a dissolution of Parliament at the present time cannot fail to prolong the present unhappy differences with Victoria, and to engender a feeling of hostility in the minds of a large portion of our fellow colonists settled upon the border against the Government of New South Wales, who will feel that they are not under the administration of a Government which regards their interest and well-being, and the probable result of the dispute now subsisting will be the loss to this colony of a large and valuable district. The Legislative Assembly are desirous of entering upon the consideration of the Estimates of public expenditure, as well as of the bill now before them relating to the amendment of the Land Laws and other important measures; and they feel confident that any further delay in dealing with these measures will be most injurious to the public interests. Deeply influenced by these various considerations, and anxious in particular to secure peace, and the good will of our fellow colonists upon the Border, the Legislative Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will not dissolve Parliament at the present critical period. That the above address be presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Speaker, and the House, at such time as it may please his Excellency to appoint." An animated debate followed, in which the leading members of both sides of the House took part. The Premier and the Colonial Secretary said that the Government would regard the carrying of the amendment as equivalent to a refusal of supply; but hon. members who spoke from the Opposition benches disclaimed any intention to intercept supply. The debate was not concluded until after midnight, when, on division, thirty-eight hon. members declared for the amendment, and nineteen against it. The House thus refused to suspend the Standing Orders, and voted the address without division. It is considered probable that the House will be prorogued by proclamation to-day, and that the prorogation will be followed by another proclamation dissolving the Assembly. Should the House, however, meet again before it is dissolved—in addition to the Government business of Supply, the four following motions, of which Mr. W. Forster has given notice, will have to be entertained. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Forster will move,—"That this House declines to vote any supplies for the service of her Majesty unless provision be made in accordance with the resolutions of this House of January 25—that Customs duties shall not be imposed upon any goods imported into this colony across the River Murray during the present year, or until the will of Parliament shall have been further declared in the matter. 2. That the foregoing resolution be transmitted by address to his Excellency the Governor." If the House should go into Supply with a view of expressing an opinion upon the desirableness of introducing a bill for a vote of credit, he will move a proviso to this effect,—"Providing that Customs duties shall not be imposed or paid upon any goods imported into this colony across the Murray River border during the present year, or until the will of the Parliament shall have been further declared in the matter." The other motions are obviously designed to give legislative effect to the foregoing resolutions, and are as follow:—"That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as to admit of passing through all its stages in one day of a bill to suspend the collection of Customs duties upon the Murray River border." "That leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend the collection of Customs duties upon the Murray River border."

SUPREME COURT.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.—Before the Primary Judge, at 10 o'clock this day: M'Donald and wife v. Watson and wife.

DISTRICT COURT.—The sittings for this month commence this morning, with a list of 586 cases—No. 1 to 586, and will be presided over by Mr. District Court Judge Dowling. Those which are undefended will be disposed of as follows:—Thursday, 1st—No. 1 will be taken at 10 a.m.; No. 94 will not be taken before 11 a.m.; No. 191 will not be taken before 12 noon, finishing with No. 293. Friday, 2nd—No. 294 will be taken at 10 a.m.; No. 393 will not be taken before 11 a.m.; No. 487 will not be taken before 12 noon, finishing with No. 586.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPECTING EXPEDITION.—About fifty persons, most of whom appeared to be miners, assembled yesterday afternoon, at Courvoisier's Café, pursuant to advertisement. Mr. Roden was voted to the chair. Mr. Lilly, who stated that he was a practical miner of some experience in the New England district, proposed that a company should be formed, having a capital of about £500, and that eight or ten miners of known ability be appointed as an expedition to prospect in the locality named. They should be provided with provisions and tools, and he had no doubt that the shareholders would receive a handsome interest for the small sum invested in shares. After considerable discussion, during which a good deal of apathy was shown towards the movement by several of the gentlemen present, the following resolutions were carried,—1st. "That this meeting, having heard Mr. Lilly's report, placing New England prominently forward as a profitable field of enterprise, and the prospecting of which would materially add credit to this colony (New South Wales), do hereby warmly approve of the same." 2nd. "That a committee of gentlemen should be formed without delay for the proper organisation of the above approved of object." Whilst the second resolution was being read, the greater portion of the meeting left the room, and it was afterwards understood that another meeting would be held shortly to further discuss the matter.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACADEMY OF ART.—In answer to enquiries from country correspondents relative to the approaching exhibition of *Colonial Works of Art* in connection with the "New South Wales Academy of Art," we have to state that the exhibition referred to is to be held at the end of this month, February, now instant. It is understood that the exact locality where the exhibition will take place has not yet been fully determined, but that it will probably be fixed upon by the Council of the Academy at their next monthly meeting on Monday, the 5th instant. The pictures to be exhibited must all be sent to Sydney on or before Monday the 26th of February, addressed to the honorary secretary, Mr. E. Reeve, 163, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, who will take every care of them if advised by letter of their arrival in Sydney; all expenses of transit to be, of course pre-paid by the exhibitor. The firm of Reading, Son, and Steffanoni, of Pitt-street, near Market-street, have kindly placed a room at the disposal of the Council for storing the pictures until they are exhibited. Notice will probably be advertised after the meeting on Monday. It is understood that numerous exhibits are expected from New Zealand, Victoria, and other adjacent colonies.

THE CITY MISSION.—The annual tea meeting of the Sydney City Mission was held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on Tuesday evening. There was a fair attendance. Amongst those present were the Revs. W. Caldwell, C. Pitman, R. Lewers, E. Robinson, A. W. Webb, and the five City Missionaries. Mr. M. H. Stephen occupied the chair, and called upon the Rev. R. Lewers to pray. Afterwards he introduced the subject of the meeting by a brief and appropriate address, and was followed by the Rev. A. W. Webb, one of the secretaries, who spoke on the working of the society; that it was doing great good in promoting the welfare of the poor in various ways, whilst its especial work is, in an unsectarian and truly catholic spirit, to bring the ungodly and perishing to the Saviour; and that in this they have many instances of success. He mentioned that the committee had felt constrained to engage two additional missionaries. This course will necessitate a larger expenditure, and a hope was expressed that the friends of the mission will so contribute as to adequately sustain these enlarged operations. The five missionaries now employed by the society addressed the meeting, and gave interesting particulars of the condition of the people and of the difficulties and successes of the work in which they are engaged. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell spoke in advocacy of the claims of the society, and its labours amongst the thousands of the people who seldom or ever enter a church door, and who need to have the Gospel sent to them. The chairman addressed some closing observations, and the meeting terminated.

ST. BARNABAS AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this auxiliary to the Church Society was held on Tuesday evening, at St. Barnabas schoolroom, which was well filled by the subscribers and their friends. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Canon Smith, who, after referring to the subject of the meeting, called upon the hon. secretary of the auxiliary, who read the annual report of that branch of the Church Society, which showed that its operations during the year had been attended with much success. The treasurer's statement showed that a very considerable sum had been realised on behalf of, and handed over to the Church Society by the St. Barnabas auxiliary; irrespective of which there had been contributed £100 for the support of one catechist, and a further sum towards the support of another. The Rev. H. A. Langley, of Balmain, moved,—"That the report of the St. Barnabas Auxiliary, just read, be printed and circulated." The rev. mover spoke of the spiritual condition of the district of Orange; and impressed upon the meeting its claims for the help of the Church Society. The population of this district was much scattered, and it was composed of people who were so poor as to be destitute of the means necessary for providing adequate religious instruction. The Rev. Mr. Mullens, of Rylstone, who seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report, gave a narrative of a five weeks' journey through some of the less frequented portions of the Western District. This narrative was at once humorous and sad. It dwelt at times on the indifference of the people in the places which had been visited by the narrator, to ministrations of religion, and, to what was much worse their being often treated with contempt. The motion of the Rev. Mr. Langley was duly carried. The Rev. G. H. Moreton then moved a resolution pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the Church Society. In doing so the rev. gentleman gave a highly interesting account of his late visit to England. He made special reference to a visit that he had paid to the church of St. Alban's, which was under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Macconochie, of whose ritualistic predilections so much had been said. He intimated that he felt much relieved on leaving that church, where the public worship of God was so different from that which he had been taught to revere. During the time the service lasted in the church of St. Alban's it was barely possible to hear the voice of the officiating minister because of the noises that were made by people outside the building. He was very unfavourably impressed with the appearance of St. Alban's itself. There on every side he discovered indications of wretchedness and squalor. The Rev. Mr. Moreton then referred to a number of successful open-air prayer meetings that were held whilst he was in England, in the vicinity of Brixton; and afterwards gave an animated description of visits that he paid to the principal cathedral churches of that country, especial reference being made to that of Exeter. The resolution of the Rev. Mr. Moreton was seconded by Mr. W. J. Foster. He felt assured that the lady collectors of the St. Barnabas Auxiliary, who had been so successful during the past twelve months, would not be less zealous during the present year. The motion was carried unanimously. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. William Hough, of Shoalhaven, who referred to the difficulties of a minister in that extensive district, who had frequently to ride many miles to hold a service. The Rev. Canon Smith followed, and drew attention to the fact that two of the clergymen present had formerly been attendants on public worship at St. Barnabas' Church. The proceedings were closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the rev. chairman.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.—In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr. Nowlan again brought this subject under the notice of the Government, by questions put to the Secretary for Lands. It will be seen from our report of the proceedings in Parliament that the Government do not intend to amend the Imported Stock Act of 1871, as has been suggested, or to issue a proclamation prohibiting for a time the importation of stock.

SUN STROKE.—A labourer in the employ of the Gas Company died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Surgeon Fyffe was called in, and gave his opinion that sunstroke was the cause of death. The poor man's name was Henry Bennett, and he has respectable relations in Auckland, New Zealand. An inquest will be held to-day.

ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—An accident occurred at quarter-past 1 o'clock, to a man who, with three others, got on a trolly to proceed to their work at Liverpool. The trolly had started about 10 yards from the station, when by some cause it gave a jerk, which precipitated two of the men off it. One of them fell off and received no injury; but the other, less fortunate, had his arm broken at the elbow joint; he is a German, and was employed as a fitter on the railway line. He went at once to the hospital, Liverpool, to procure medical treatment. The unfortunate man has a wife and eight children.

ACCIDENT AT PATERSON.—Joseph Woodall, a carrier of parcels and passengers, while driving from Paterson to Maitland, was, on Wednesday, the 24th January, severely bruised by his horse falling on him. The back-band broke and the horse became restive; and it was while trying to prevent the horse from bolting that he sustained the injury.

A COMPLAINT.—A correspondent, residing in Elizabeth-street, complains that part of that street near his residence is again becoming infested by persons of evil repute, whose language and behaviour in the street and in the houses which they occupy are a disgrace to the neighbourhood. He complains also that these characters have been harboured in houses let to them by persons who might reasonably be expected to be far more careful in the choice of their tenants. He says he has complained of these people to the police, but without avail, though they are evidently and officially well known to the force. He describes the conduct of these vicious persons as outrageously offensive, and considers that some steps ought promptly to be taken to abate the nuisance complained of.

We have been requested by Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, to call attention to their sale of rare and valuable books, to take place at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GOULBURN.

WEDNESDAY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Meat Preserving Company has been held. The report shows a loss of £3300. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Finlay have been re-elected directors. It is likely that a special meeting will be called to consider the position of the company.

YOUNG.

TUESDAY.

A new Presbyterian Church was opened last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Geikie, of Bathurst. There was a tea-meeting on the following Monday, when addresses were delivered by Dr. Geikie and the Rev. George Grimm, M.A. The Rev. W. Robinson and several laymen also took part in the speaking. There was a large attendance on both occasions.

The Free-selectors about Wombat are agitating for a co-operative flour mill.

A man, named Pillon, dropped down dead to-day, at Wombat, from sunstroke.

NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Newcastle Co-operative Tug Company held its half-yearly meeting yesterday afternoon. A balance sheet and report were submitted. Mr. W. H. Lockhead was elected a director, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

A woman, named Joy, the wife of a fruiterer in Ipswich, was burnt to death on Saturday through the bursting of a suspended kerosene lamp which she was reaching down at the time. She died a few hours after the accident from the fearful burns she received.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. R. Murray Smith has been elected a director of the National Bank.

At the annual meeting of the Melbourne Hospital, the chairman mentioned that only £3500 were subscribed by the public last year in aid of the institution.

The charge of abduction in the case of David Reece and Miss Walsh was dismissed to-day at the City Court.

The weather and the departure of the mail have operated against business. There is nothing doing. Exchange, ½ per cent. premium.

The Ministers returned this afternoon from Creswick.

About a hundred persons were present at the banquet yesterday. Mr. Vale, referring to the Border Customs, said the Government will be prepared to amend the regulation in regard to drawbacks at the proper time, and when the present arrangement had had a fair trial. Mr. M'Lellan mentioned that the mining interest was more flourishing now than it had been for ten years past, and that the yield of gold during the past twelve months was a million sterling more than the produce last year.

New South Wales Debentures:—Fives are at £103.

It is raining hard.

A Mr. John Fraser has died from an over-dose of laudanum taken while under the influence of liquor.

The Caledonienne sails to-morrow for Noumea.

Mr. Cass, arrested on a charge of stealing from Mr. M'Crea at Sydney, has been discharged.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report—1300 cattle entered. Prime, 10s. higher: others a shade better; 18,000 sheep yarded. Best sorts 1s. higher. 60 lb. wethers, 12s. 6d.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report—1400 cattle entered. 900 sold to-day at 10s. advance. We averaged £6 15s. for bullocks, and £5 7s. for cows. 20,000 sheep and lambs entered. Best quality in demand at higher rates. The meat companies are operating more freely.

R. Gibson and Co. report 1400 cattle for week. 900 sold to-day at an advance of from 5s. to 10s. per head. Sheep shortly supplied, prices also improved 6d. per head on best qualities.

SAILED.—Wandenong and King Oscar, for Newcastle.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Tasso, barque, from Mauritius.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Rangatira (s.) has arrived.

The corn market is very firm. There is strong inquiry for wheat.

Great indignation is expressed by the mercantile community at the sudden termination by the New South Wales Government of the existing arrangements in regard to the collection of the Murray River Customs duties.

THE PRESENT HOT WEATHER.—The mean temperature for some days past has not, when tested by the thermometer proved to be quite so high as one might have anticipated from the general character of the weather; but the pervading moisture of the atmosphere (being undoubtedly very great) has rendered the heat remarkably, and at times even distressingly, oppressive. The late rainfall which preceded these days of fervid sunshine, has doubtless produced this rather unusual and disagreeable feature in the height of our Australian summer, while the prevalent north-east winds—coming directly from the Pacific—have been supposed to have tended, in no immaterial degree, to intensify the severe effect of all this heat upon man and upon beast. Everywhere the grass is, considering the time of the year, unusually green and luxuriant; the air in the daytime hazy and moist, and the nights generally enervating, often windless, and almost unendurably damp and close. In all this, the direct contrast to our ordinary summer weather has been recently so striking as to be remarked upon by all who have paid any attention to the subject, and by none perhaps more than by those who reside in the lower levels of this populous city. Many of these persons are evidently under the impression that the mean temperature must be more elevated than it has been known to be for many years past, simply because they feel its effects to be unusually depressing. Such, however, is not the case to the extent some have supposed, although the mean temperature has undoubtedly been high for more than a week past. Thus, the mean temperature on the 26th of January (taking of course the mean temperature in the shade) was 76·2; on the 27th it was 74·9; on the 28th (Sunday), 75·0; on the 29th, 77·0; on the 30th, 79·3. The maximum temperature in the shade during the same period has varied from 77·2 on Saturday last (27th), to 87·0 on January the 30th. The 26th (Anniversary Day) was, perhaps, the most oppressive day (but one) that we have had this summer; and on that day too, it may be remarked, the heat was very great everywhere thoughout the whole colony. At thirteen of the country stations in connection with the Sydney Observatory, the thermometer rose over 90°; and at three it was over 100°. The average temperature of this month of January has been not more than 71·9; but in the year 1858 the average for the whole month was 73 degrees. In the year 1871 the average temperature was only 69·5, and the mean temperature of the hottest day in January, 1871, was 78·7. Of course all the temperatures given are "shade temperatures." In January, 1858, the temperature in Sydney was over 100 degrees twice, and once it was up to 108·0. It was several times over 90 degrees. The heat in January, 1869, appears to have most closely approximated to that of 1858, but it was, nevertheless, not quite so great. It is also a remarkable fact that during the last four days of January, 1869, the temperature was very similar to that we are now experiencing.

HOBART TOWN REGATTA.—In another column will be seen an advertisement calling a meeting of the committee appointed to make arrangements for sending the crew to Hobart Town to represent New South Wales in the late Intercolonial Champion Gig Race. The object of the meeting is to make arrangements for giving the winning crew a warm reception on their arrival here by the City of Hobart on Tuesday morning next.

THE CATHCART MURDER.—The *Bombala Times* states that the body of Mrs. Murphy was exhumed on Tuesday last, under the superintendence of Dr. Shields. The skull was produced in Court, and the doctor's evidence taken. Black Ned was further remanded till next week.

A QUESTIONABLE HONOUR.—The *Yass Courier* says:—"To Young belongs the distinction of having committed the first prisoner for trial at the first assize court to be held in Yass."

CONCERT AT MANLY.—A concert was held in the large pavilion, Ivanhoe Park, at Manly, on the night of the 30th ultimo, in aid of the funds of the Manly Cricket Club. About three hundred people were present. A special steamer was laid on from Sydney, and a good number availed themselves of the trip. The programme, which consisted of glees, duets, solos, &c., was sustained solely by amateurs, and all the different parts were got through in a very creditable manner. The concert opened shortly after eight by the company singing "God bless the Prince of Wales," and concluded a little before 11, with "God Save the Queen." The arrangements for the seats, decorations, &c., were carried out under the able superintendence of the president of the club (Mr. Smithers), and the inside of the pavilion presented a very gay and attractive appearance. Immediately after the concert the chair were removed, and a good many remained and had a dance. The steamer left for Sydney about 11.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£1034	19	5
Wine (still)	51	14	9
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	395	16	0
—— (in bottle)	97	19	9
Tobacco and snuff	86	16	0
—— (unmanufactured)	148	6	0
Tea	124	3	6
Sugar (unrefined)	52	5	9
Opium	38	8	9
Rice	10	12	9
Dried fruits	109	9	2
Nuts	6	4	8
Ad valorem duty	988	10	11
Specific duty	508	0	1
Pilotage	40	7	0
Harbour dues	8	0	0
Total	£3894	1	2

The news just to hand from Mauritius has considerably strengthened the sugar market, and caused increased inquiry to-day. The cargo of Chinese sorts ex Siam, advertised to be sold by auction, was withdrawn, and will not be offered before Tuesday next. Breadstuffs firm, with sales of flour up to £14. Cornsacks are improving, and business has been done at 13s., some holders declining to accept that figure. Brandies remain firm at last quotations. Rosin has been depressed by a shipment from Melbourne being forced on the market at about £14. At auction Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb sold dressed Java rice at £22, damaged ditto at £17 to £21 10s. net cash. De Roubaix candles, damaged, at 9½d. cash.

There was hardly any business done in the stock and share market, the only sales reported on 'Change were Peak Downs Copper at 96s. to 97s. 6d. cum div., and Band and Albion Consols at 65s.

In report of A. S. N. Company, published to-day, the amount transferred from profits to depreciation and insurance accounts should have been £17,142.

Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co. report the following sales effected by them at public auction and private contract within the past week:—Allotment of land, Fitzroy-street, Kensington Estate, with brick stable, £85—Mr. Simpson purchaser; two two-story houses and allotment land, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, £530—Mr. Eastmure purchaser; allotment land, 105 feet frontage, Bland-street, Woolloomooloo, £4 foot—Mr. Trickett purchaser; brick cottage, Crown-street, Surry Hills, £560—Mr. Dale purchaser; two-storied house, Victoria-place, off Sussex-street, £180; two stone and brick houses, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, £750; block land, 4 acres, Botany, £60.

One of the most satisfactory reports ever presented to a colonial proprietary was that adopted at the half-yearly meeting of the Peak Downs Copper Company to-day. During last half-year 6955 tons of ore have been smelted, producing 1370 tons refined copper. In estimating for suspense account £80 per ton was fixed as the value, though sales are reported from England at £86. After payment of last dividend there was a balance of £34,703 13s. 4d. at credit of profit and loss, and the amount received during last six months as advances on shipments and proceeds of sales was £112,953 0s. 5d.,—making a total of £147,656 13s. 9d. Working expenses, &c., amounted to £54,531 9s. 5d. A sum of £14,287 0s. 11d. has been written off the book value of the mine, and £15,009 19s. 2d. for decreased value of copper in suspense account for half-year ending 30th June, 1871, leaving a balance of £63,828 4s. 3d. From this £10,899 11s. 2d. was written off the value of the mine, and £40,000 appropriated to payment of a dividend and bonus, at the rate of 80 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £12,928 13s. 1d. at credit of new account. The value of copper in suspense account on December 31st was £65,424 3s. 4d. Mr. J. Alger was re-elected a director; and Mr. G. O. Allan was elected an auditor.

The report presented at the meeting of the Clarence and Richmond Steam Navigation Company stated that, in consequence of losses, &c., no dividend was declared. A resolution to adjourn the meeting until February 9th was carried.

An encouraging progress report was presented to the shareholders of the Mount Perry Copper Company.

The Australian Gaslight Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., and a bonus of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo. The report adopted at the general meeting held to-day, states that the net profits for the past six months were £13,444 14s. 1d., and that there was a balance of £393 2s. 11d. from previous accounts, making a total of £13,837 17s. Of this £10,776 12s. 8d. will be required for payment of dividend and bonus, and £2900 is to be added to reserve fund leaving £161 4s. 4d. to be carried forward. From the fund reserved for the replacement of meters, £1352 3s. 3d. was transferred to the general reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £12,000. The proceeds from sales of gas during the half-year amounted to £22,844 17s. 5d.

The wool sale held by Messrs. Mort and Co. this afternoon was of a very unimportant character, as may be inferred from the fact that in 221 lots catalogued there were only 500 bales. About 20,000 sheepskins were offered, and met an improved demand, scoured selling at 11d., full-woolled at 4d. to 8d., pelts 1½d. to 2½d.

The sales of wool were—JMK, 7 fleece at 18d.; triangle, 11 greasy at 9½d.; WY conjoined, 6 at 10d.; H, 6 lambs, at 9½d.; CT over O, 8 greasy at 9d., 1 pieces at 5½d.; RR, 8 fleece at 19½d., 1 handwashed at 15½d., 1 clips at 10½d.; JP, 6 greasy at 10½d.; WLS, 7 at 10d., 1 mixed at 13d.; RH over 9, 6 fleece at 17d., 2 pieces at 11d., 1 locks at 9½d.; TD, 4 fleece at 17½d., 4 greasy at 10½d.; AK, 9 fleece at 18½d., 1 clips at 10½d.; WG over 8, 7 fleece at 18d.; — over 8, 6 greasy at 10d.; WE, 5 fleece at 19½d.; LAH, 6 greasy at 9½d., 1 mixed at 7d.; and 168 odd bales and bags.

We take the following from the Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday:—

In the import markets, with the exception of a good run for sugars, business has shown little activity to-day, and the sales effected have not been of much account. The defeat of the New South Wales Government on the Border duty question, announced early in the day, has been freely discussed in commercial circles, and the liveliest satisfaction is expressed that the principles of fairness and justice by which the Victorian Government has been actuated all through should thus have been recognised and vindicated by the action of Parliament in Sydney. In breadstuffs a very much improved demand has been experienced for flour at £12 10s to £12 15s, and numerous 10-ton parcels have been disposed of for trade purposes at quotations. Supplies, however, are not so abundant. In addition to what has been doing for actual requirements, we hear of some 300 tons having been taken up on private terms. Wheat is very much inquired for, and a large business could be done did supplies come forward more freely than they are doing. All parcels of feeding have been cleared off at 5s 1d to 5s 3d. We understand that the Loch Tay has been chartered to load breadstuffs at this port for England. In oats there is nothing whatever doing, even for trade requirements. Sales are limited; small parcels of feeding are quitted at 3s to 3s 3d. Maize is very firm at 4s for quantities, and 4s 1d for smaller lines. A very good demand for sugars is experienced, and advanced rates have been realised at auction as well as privately. Sales are freely made, at prices ranging from £34 for low yellows to £38 for finest yellow crystals. A line of 1000 mats fine white Java crystal was placed at £41 10s. The balance of the Maggie Leslie's Mauritius sugar, about 5300 bags, will be offered for sale on Monday. In liquids we note the quittance of M'Ewan's bottled ales at 10s. The quality of this brand, which is new on the market, is very superior. At the wool sale held this afternoon at the stores of Messrs. Hastings, Cuningham, and Co., a catalogue of 1034 bales was offered, of which 828 bales were sold. Greasy brought 7d to 13½d., scoured from 16d to 23½d, and fleece from 15d to 16d per lb. The following debtors' statement of David Masterton, Andrew Bogle, and John Griffiths, trading as David Masterton and Co., whose estate has been placed in liquidation, was filed in the Insolvent Court to-day. Debts due upon mortgage, £33,1[illegible]7; debts due to unsecured creditors, £64,221 17s 11d; debts due to secured creditors, £121,501 12s 5d; total debts, £218,850 1[illegible] 4d. Assets: Value at present of real property, £12,590; value at present of personal property held as security, £12,127; value at present of personal property not held as security, £20,241 18s 5d; amount of debts due, which it is believed by the firm will be paid on demand, £91,170 7s 1d; total assets, £136,129 3s 6d. Total deficiency, £82,721 4s 10d. Messrs. [illegible] Lyell and George Horne, trustees.

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LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

SURRENDER.—John Hickey, of Lidney Park, Miller's Forest, farmer. Liabilities, £218. Assets, 1. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, February 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Jesse Trout, third meeting, at East Maitland; Maximilian Luna, second, at East Maitland.

Saturday, February 3.—Holiday.

Monday, February 5.—Holiday.

Tuesday, February 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Joseph Matthews, first or only meeting, at Mudgee; Arthur Britton, second, at East Maitland; Joseph Alexander Key, second, at East Maitland. William Whiteman, special, for proof of debt, at East Maitland.

Wednesday, February 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Downey, first or only meeting, at Forbes.

Friday, February 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Gough, first or only meeting, at Bathurst; John Seacombe, first or only meeting, at Grafton; John Cooke, first or only meeting, at Bathurst; Thomas M'Lurkin, first or only meeting, at East Maitland.

Saturday, February 10.—Vacation ends.

Monday, February 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Enoch Durant Augustus Trotter, special meeting for examination of a witness. Samuel Terry Hughes, deceased, special, for proof of debts.

Monday, February 12, at 3 p.m.—At the office of Mr. Sempill, official assignee: Estate of Samuel Terry Hughes, deceased, special for the purpose of finally accepting or rejecting an offer of composition, submitted by the administratrix of the said estate on the 15th December last.

Wednesday, February 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Ringland, adjourned single from the 8th December last; in re Robert Ingall, official assignee to file account current and plan of distribution, in pursuance of order of 14th December last; John Cranny, first or only meeting; James Cranny, first or only meeting; Francis Bell, first or only meeting; William Woodbury, first or only meeting; Alexander Downie, first or only meeting; John Sinclair, first or only meeting; James Gosper, first or only meeting; William Underwood, Richard Underwood, and Joseph Underwood, trading as William Underwood and Sons, third meeting; Sydney Cohen, third meeting; George William Hoy, third meeting.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, February 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Eather, Gideon Cranston, Henry John Forster, Frederick Myers, John Bourke, William Murphy, John Lancashire Harris, Edward Dalton, James Sherwood, adjourned from the 19th December last. William Robert Russell, adjourned from the 19th December last. Henry Solomon, William Greenhalgh, from the 28th December last. Henry Marshall, adjourned from the 28th December last.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, February 15, at 11 a.m. — Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates—1. Estate of Thomas Roberts, a first plan dividend 3s 9d per £ upon concurrent debts, and payment in full of a preferent debt. 2. Estate of Robert Hamilton Carney, a dividend of 3s. 0½d. per £ upon concurrent debts, and payment in full of a preferent debt. James Martin, for ratification or otherwise, of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Macintosh, Renwick, St. Julian, Curran, Hughes, and Smart.

Seven persons, convicted of drunkenness or riotous behaviour, or using obscene language, were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 40s., with the usual alternative.

David Matthews was charged with larceny. Alice Williams, of Long's-lane, deposed that prisoner was a lodger at her house until Friday last; between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday evening she was in her yard, and saw three persons—prisoner being one of the three—come into her house; two sat down in the lower room and prisoner went upstairs; she saw him examining a box, and she asked him what he meant; he said that he was looking for a necktie; she had allowed him while he lodged with her to put some things into that box; after he left she looked over the box, and missed her purse, containing a half-sovereign and a half-crown, which only a few minutes before seeing the prisoner she put into that box; the interval was so short that no other person could have gone into the room without her knowledge; she followed prisoner, and saw the purse in his hand, and when she tried to take it he threw her down and ran away. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Langlands was charged with forgery. Detective M'Dowell deposed that on the 26th January he apprehended the prisoner in execution of a warrant in which he is charged with having, on the 20th January, feloniously uttered as true a forged cheque, purporting to be drawn by George Russell, on the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, for payment of £10; on searching him, found a cheque on the London Chartered Bank, drawn by Thomas Langlands in favour of self for £5 2s. 6d.; presented the cheque at the bank, and received it back, marked "no account." William C. Kelk, of George-street, draper, deposed that on the 20th January, after bank hours, prisoner asked him to cash the cheque produced, purporting to be drawn by George Russell, on the Commercial Bank, for payment of £10; he said that it was drawn by Mr. G. Russell, of the firm of P. N. Russell and Co.; on his assurance that it was drawn by that gentleman, witness gave him £5, and desired him to call for the balance on Monday morning; witness paid the cheque to his account in the bank, and received it back marked "no account;" prisoner did not call on Monday, the 22nd. George Russell, of the firm of P. N. Russell and Co., deposed that the cheque was not drawn by him nor by his sanction. Arthur W. Webster, ledger-keeper in the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, deposed that there is no account in that bank in the name of George Russell. The prisoner offered no defence. Committed for trial.

William Nelson, charged with having wilfully broken a square of glass, the property of William Causdell, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay 10s. damages, or to be imprisoned three days.

On the summons paper were thirteen cases, five of which were not prosecuted. Mary Hogan was fined 5s. for assaulting Margaret Platt; and Thomas Wilson was fined 10s. for assaulting Luke Wooff. Six persons were fined, some 5s. and others 10s., for breaches of the Redfern borough by-laws.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Lester, Josephson, Evans, and Merriman.

Six persons brought up for drunkenness were fined in various penalties. James Smith, charged with wilfully damaging a door, the property of Peter Beans, was ordered to pay a fine of 30s., in default fourteen days' gaol. The same defendant, charged with assaulting prosecutor in view of a constable, was ordered to pay a further penalty of 20s., in default seven days' gaol. He was also fined 10s. for making use of obscene language in Cumberland-street.

SUMMONS-SHEET.—William Armstrong was fined 10s., with 2s. 6d. costs, in default seven days' gaol, for throwing stones in the Domain. Catherine Walker, John Purcell, Honora Hurley, James Regan, Mrs. Doyle, and Mr. Millard were fined for allowing animals to stray in the public streets. Cornelius Moloney was fined 1s., with 2s. 6d. costs, for feeding a horse in Prince-street. Charles Williams, charged with breaking in a horse in Cumberland-street, was fined 10s., with 2s. 6d. costs. Richard Bilkin was punished for being at such a distance from his horse and dray in Lower Fort-street as not to have proper control over the same. Margaret Blacker was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., with 5s. 4d. costs, in default fourteen days' imprisonment, for using obscene language in Phillip-street.

FAUCHART v. BIRKETT.—Defendant was summoned for keeping a disorderly house. The Bench, after hearing evidence at great length, said that although they believed the house had not been conducted as it ought to have been, still, at the same time, there was not sufficient evidence to go to a higher Court. Case dismissed. Mr. Redman for complainant, and Mr. Roberts for defendant.

THE MOUNT PERRY COPPER MINE.

THE first report presented to the shareholders of this company is as follows:—

The directors of the Mount Perry Copper Mining Company (limited) have pleasure in submitting to the proprietors their first half-yearly report and balance-sheet, and, while refraining from repeating here information contained in the progressive report issued 30th September last, they beg special reference thereto.

For several months, operations were chiefly limited to explorations of the mine, and exploration has been continued day and night with all the miners available to the present time.

No. 1 Lode.—The foundation for the formation of the company was the lode now known as No. 1, and on it the following shafts have been sunk, viz.:—Osborne's down 70 feet, Ebenezer's down 205 feet, Dingle's down 60 feet, Cherry's down 130 feet, George's down 175 feet, Bessie's down 126 feet, Hall's down 93 feet, Janey's down 128 feet.

Drives measuring 2172 feet have been put out in these shafts at various levels. The lowest drive being on a level of 300 feet from top of George's shaft, and of 200 feet from top of Ebenezer's shaft. The ore at this depth is splendid, and blocks of it are on view in Sydney.

No. 2 Lode.—This lode, 210 feet westward, and parallel with No. 1, was scarcely taken into account when starting the company. A shaft has, however, been lately sunk on the outcrop and carried down 72 feet in a good lode of ore. It dips towards No. 1, and the manager is of opinion that at great depth it will join that lode, forming a large body of ore.

No. 3 Lode.—420 feet east of, and parallel with Nos. 1 and 2, was discovered in October, while excavating foundations for furnaces, and has every appearance of being as good as No. 1. The ore, from one to three feet in thickness, is of the richest description, and samples can be viewed in Sydney. On this lode furnace shaft has been sunk 80 feet, and Walker's shaft 54 feet, and from the reports received this company would be successful if it had had only No. 3 lode to work upon. Further exploration on Nos. 2 and 3 Lodes is suspended for want of miners.

Ore Raised.—There has been dispatched to market, 475 tons; bagged ready for carriers, 30 tons; and now at grass, on ore floors, 1010 tons. The quantity of ore brought to grass might easily have been quadrupled, but owing to the scarcity of miners this would have prevented the development of the mine at the same time, and but little would have been gained, as carriers were not to be obtained to bring the copper to the shipping.

Proceeds.—There has been received for ores sold to smelting company up to 31st December, £2948 11s. 8d.; ditto ditto since 31st December, £2386 19s. 9d.; and for advance taken on 35½ tons of ore rich in cinnabar, shipped to London, £523 9s. 3d. Total, £5858 0s. 8d.

Your directors were led to believe at starting, that the Queensland Government were about to shorten the road to port by 25 miles, and thus cheapen and improve the means of transit. Had they done so, the shareholders could now have had a dividend declared out of the proceeds of ores actually sold.

That Government has promised to move shortly in this direction, and shareholders may anticipate an early dividend.

At the commencement of the undertaking, it was deemed advisable, for various reasons, to open a general domestic store, for supplying employees at moderate cost with provisions, clothing, &c. There is a debit balance against the store account of £2993 4s. 2d. The necessity for the stores has now passed away, and your directors expect shortly to dispose of the stock and business advantageously.

Two smelting furnaces, it is expected, will be ready and at work early in February, and a third soon after.

The funds of the company are temporarily deficient; but the prospects are so good that your directors deemed it better to obtain an overdraft rather than curtail the operations at the mine.

It is the pleasing duty of the directors again to testify to the efficient and zealous management of Captain Osborne, whose report they append, as also a list of shareholders.

Pursuant to clause 15 of the Articles of Association, the provisional directors surrender their trust to the shareholders; and it will devolve upon them at their first half-yearly meeting to elect in their stead five directors to manage the business and affairs of the company.

Messrs. John Keep, Simon Zollner, Reuben Hall, William Hezlet, and Ebenezer Vickery have given the required notice that they are candidates for election.

Messrs. R. W. Webb and W. Nixon offer themselves for election as auditors.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To capital paid up	75,000	0	0
Cash received, being proceeds of ore sold	2,948	11	8
Ditto scrip fees	36	19	5
Cash overdraft	5,863	7	8
	£83,848	18	9

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Mount Perry Mine and land	£60,030	6	3
Preliminary expenses	151	18	6
General ditto	320	5	3
Mining expenditure, including plant, machinery, buildings, drays, horses, wages, freight, and carriage	20,464	1	5
General stores	2,923	4	2
Office furniture	19	3	2
	£83,848	18	9

31st December, 1871.

MINING MANAGER'S REPORT.

17th January, 1872.

In accordance with your instructions I now submit my first half-yearly report.

Exploration.—The exploration of the mine has been continued for eight months, night and day, and the ground opened during that time affords the data for this report.

Work Done.—Eleven shafts have been sunk, equal to a depth of 1195 feet. Drives also connect several of the shafts, and others are being put out at various depths, making a total length of 2172 feet of drives. Very extensive improvements have also been made in buildings, furnaces, &c.

Mining Operations.—The following works have also been proceeded with:—The No. 1 Tunnel has been driven 342 feet on the line of Lode. At a distance of 262 feet, communication was effected with Ebenezer's shaft at a depth of 47 feet, and continued south about 80 feet as shown in section. The lode was found to be productive through nearly its whole length, yielding green and blue carbonates, black oxides, and gray sulphide of copper averaging 30 per cent. of metal.

Osborne's Shaft.—Osborne's shaft was commenced about 600 feet from the northern boundary of the company's property, and has been sunk about 70 feet. At a depth of 66 feet a drive was put out south, towards Ebenezer's shaft, and communicated with it at a distance of 262 feet; securing splendid ventilation, and giving great facilities for getting the ore to the surface. The lode in this drive yielded black oxide of copper and yellow copper ore, having a coating of black oxide varying from one to three feet in thickness.

Winze.—At 13 fathoms south of Osborne's shaft, a Winze or blind shaft is being put down, with a view of securing ventilation and affording greater facilities for raising ore from the lowest level. It is now sunk to a depth of 60 feet, and we expect to communicate with the bottom drive, north of Ebenezer's, in about a fortnight.

Ebenezer's Shaft.—Ebenezer's Shaft has already been sunk 205 feet, following the lode from the surface. At 115 feet deep, level with the drive communicating with Osborne's Shaft, the lode has been opened out south for about 90 feet, and throws a good lode of yellow copper ore for most of the distance, but for the last few fathoms there has actually been from 2 feet to 3 feet of solid ore, with every appearance of its continuing large and as productive.

Horse Whim.—A very substantial horse whim has been erected at surface, close to this shaft, for hauling purposes.

North Drive.—At 200 feet deep north of Ebenezer's Shaft, a drive has been extended in the lode 151 feet, and is found to be very productive the whole length, excepting where vertical dislocations take place by means of a slide, or where intersected by a cross course. A vertical dislocation of the lode was met with, but immediately after it was got through; and I am pleased to be able to report that a splendid lode of solid yellow copper ore of the richest description was struck, between 3 and 4 feet thick, exceeding in richness anything I have yet seen. I would here remark that the lode at this depth indicates a considerable improvement to that in the top level, a feature which speaks for itself as to the future of the mine and its intrinsic value. We anticipate immense quantities of ore, of good percentage, will be extracted from the roof of this drive to the upper level, which is all in reserve; and we are about to lay down tramways to facilitate its removal.

South Drive.—At the same depth (200 feet) a level has been driven south, 144 feet in a payable lode of ore, portions of which have been very rich. Both of these drives, north and south, will be continued and pushed on with vigour. We are now preparing to resume the sinking of this shaft on Monday next. It is intended to follow the lode down for another 100 feet, when drives will be put out north and south, to open up fresh ground for extraction.

Dingle's Shaft.—There has been nothing further done in this shaft since I furnished you with my Progress Report, from want of miners.

Cherry's Shaft.—Cherry's Shaft has been sunk to a depth of 130 feet, but work was suspended in September, also from want of miners. Operations were, however, resumed this week, and the sinking will be proceeded with with all possible speed. This shaft will open up at a greater depth, the most extensive and richest portions of the lode yet seen, being about midway between Ebenezer's and George's Shafts.

Cherry's Drive.—At about 90 feet deep, a drive has been put out about 500 feet south, and is still being pushed forward with a view of effecting a communication with George's shaft, now nearly level with this drive. This we hope to effect in about eight weeks. The lode in this drive has been very productive, and has averaged from one to three feet wide of solid copper ore (having a coating of black oxide of copper) of an average quality of 25 per cent. In the roof of this drive, close to the shaft, we have two men stoping the lode, which will average 30 per cent. of copper.

No. 2 Tunnel.—This has been driven along the line of load 660 feet, and at 480 feet communication was effected with George's shaft (see section) and the lode found to be from three to four feet wide of a rich yellow copper ore, coated with black oxide of copper. This continued about 30 feet, but the lode just now is not so productive.

George's Shaft.—George's Shaft has been sunk 180 feet 2 inches, and in about a fortnight we hope to have it down level with the drive, putting out south of Cherry's, making a depth of 200 feet. The average size of the lode here has been from 2½ to 3 feet, and consists of copper pyrites. The appearance of the lode in sinking below the tunnel has been much superior in size and quality to what it was above.

Bessie's Shaft.—Bessie's Shaft has been sunk 126 feet, and carried down in the lode, which here has been found to be almost vertical. The lode stuff extracted from near the surface was solid grey sulphide of copper of the richest description, and averaged fully 45 per cent. of metal. At about 50 feet deep the lode produced cinnabar, malleable copper, grey sulphide, and black oxide of copper. The latter class of ore mixed with sulphuret of iron, continuing to the present depth.

Drives.—At the bottom of the shaft two drives have been commenced north and south, but extended only a few feet, operations being discontinued for want of miners.

Hall's Shaft.—Hall's Shaft has been sunk in the lode 90 feet, which has exhibited an average quantity of first-class copper pyrites, besides blocks ore that were broken in sinking.

Drives.—Here, also, two drives have been put out, north and south. The north drive has been extended on the line of lode 122 feet, and found to be of variable thickness and quality. In the last few feet we have had a very strong lode of yellow copper ore and sulphuret of iron. These works are also suspended for want of miners.

South Drive.—The south drive has been put out 100 feet, in a good productive lode of ore most of the distance. In the present end of the drive there are two veins of ore; and the character of the accompanying gangue is so congenial to the producing of an abundant supply of mineral, that when the veins junction, I am persuaded we shall have a large and rich lode of ore.

Janey's Shaft.—Janey's Shaft has been sunk 128 feet 6 inches, also level with No. 2 tunnel. Portions of the lode were found to be very productive, and yielded rich yellow copper ore with a coating of black oxide of copper. My present intention is to commence driving north and south, as soon as miners can be obtained.

No. 2 Lode.—Is situated about 70 yards N.W. of the main lode, and green carbonate and grey oxide is seen cropping out of the surface about eighteen inches wide. Close to the out-crop a trial shaft has been sunk to a depth of 72 feet in the lode. This also has been suspended for want of miners. The lode is found to underlay at an angle of 60 degrees, and as the main lode is almost vertical, it favours the impression that at a great depth the two lodes join. Almost immediately below the carbonates, the lode yielded some very rich cinnabar, which lasted for about 18 feet, and below this rich grey sulphide and sulphuret took its place. At the bottom of the shaft yellow copper ore has been struck, indicating that the lode is on the point of changing, and exhibiting the appearance of permanency.

Furnace Lode was discovered about two months ago, and has been opened in two places. It is about ESE. 140 yards from the main Lode, and is of precisely the same character. In opening it out immediately below the surface the indications were so good that a trial shaft, named "Furnace" shaft, from its proximity to the smelting furnaces now being erected, was commenced and sunk in the lode to a depth of 80 feet, and has yielded some excellent green carbonate and grey sulphide of copper, some of which has been dispatched to market, and will yield from 30 to 40 per cent. At about 18 feet the carbonates gave out, and the lode was unproductive until a depth of 6 fathoms was reached, when we came upon a lode of rich black oxide and grey sulphate of copper, of about 2½ feet wide. Average samples of stones taken from this portion of the lode have been sent you, weighing from a few pounds up to 200 lbs. This shaft will be continued to a depth of 100 feet, when drives north and south will commenced to open out blocks of ore for extraction and stoping.

Walker's Shaft.—Walker's Shaft, on the same lode, distant from Furnace Shaft 310 feet north, has been sunk 54 feet. This lode near the surface yielded some very fine carbonates, and yesterday black oxide and grey sulphide were met with, the lode presenting a strong and healthy appearance. This shaft will be pushed down another 100 feet, when drives north and south will be put out.

Present Condition.—You will perceive by a glance at the accompanying longitudinal section, that there is a large quantity of copper ore laid open and blocked out ready for immediate extraction, a proof that operations have been confined almost entirely to development, the result of which has been to establish the opinion given in my first report, that in Mount Perry you have a good and permanent mine.

Quantity of Ore.—The quantity of ore extracted and brought to grass is as follows:—Dispatched to date, say 475 tons of 30 per cent., equal to 14,250 units; bagged ready for market, 30 tons of 28 per cent., equal to 840 units; stacked ready for smelting, 1010 tons, of 20 per cent. equal to 20,200 units. Total 1515 tons, yielding 35,290 units, which, at 12s per unit, gives £21,174. Ore exposed to view and ready for extraction, 10,000 tons of 22 per cent. equal to 220,000 units; in reserve between the various shafts now sinking, 10,000 tons per cent. equal to 220,000 tons. Total, 20,000 tons, yielding 440,000 units, say at 10s. per unit, £220,000, making, with the above-mentioned £21,174,—£241,174, being an estimate of the quantity and value of ore exposed and now being opened out.

Machinery.—There are at present two portable steam engines, one of 8-horse power, working the saw bench and stone-breaker; the other of 14-horse power, attached to patent winding gear and used for hauling from Ebenezer's and Cherry's Shafts. There are, besides, two whims, one double, and a number of single whips, all in good working order. Tramroads are laid down at Nos. 1 and 2 tunnels, and in drive south of Cherry's Shaft. A tramroad is also about to be laid down in the bottom drive north of Ebenezer's Shaft. A good tramroad has already been put down at surface to take the ore, &c., as discharged from Cherry's Shaft.

Smelting Establishment.—Two furnaces and one chimney are now nearly completed, and would have been ready for smelting had the rain not prevented the masons from working. One week's fine weather would enable us to get two furnaces at work, and the third would also be in a forward state. A shed 90 feet long is erected over the furnaces, the roofing of which is being proceeded with.

Brick Establishment.—A slab shed, 80 feet long, roofed with ironbark, has been put up for making and drying firebricks, and the Chillian and pug mills are now being roofed in, to enable us to work during wet weather.

Bricks made.—There are about 20,000 fire and 45,000 common bricks made. The necessity of completing a further supply is having my best attention.

In conclusion, I beg to congratulate the directors in possessing so valuable a mining property as Mount Perry, which, good at first, has greatly improved upon exploration.

THE PEAK DOWNS COPPER COMPANY.

THE eighteenth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held at the Chamber of Commerce, at noon yesterday, when the following report was unanimously adopted on motion by the chairman, Mr. B. Buchanan.

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the result of the company's operations for the past half-year.

6955 tons of ore, of the usual average of 20 per cent., have been smelted, producing 1370 tons of refined copper, which has been removed from the mine nearly as fast as made.

The plant, machinery, and furnaces are in efficient working order. The mine has lately been again visited by Mr. J. S. Mitchell, one of the directors of the company, who continues to report most favourably on the quantity and quality of the ore, on the abundance of fuel in the neighbourhood, and on the great value of the company's property.

The steam engine, pumping and winding gear required for the new shafts have been constructed, and are now on their way to the mine. Sinking will begin forthwith, and will be proceeded with as fast as the number of miners available for that purpose will permit, without interfering with the weekly production of copper.

Thirty-one miners have lately arrived at the mine, and a large number is shortly expected.

Although the last telegram, of 23rd December, received from the company's agent in England, states that sales of cakes had been made at £86, and that a further rise of £2 had taken place, account sales at the rate of £80 only have come to hand. The directors have adopted this figure in estimating the value of copper in suspense account; thinking it prudent, in view of the rapid alterations which have occurred in the home market, and the fact that so large a sum of the produce has yet to be realised, to keep to what they deem a perfectly safe quotation.

It will be seen by the annexed balance-sheet that all the company's liabilities have been paid, and that there was at credit of profit and loss account, on the 31st December, £63,828 4s. 3d., which the directors propose to appropriate as under, viz.:—

In writing off the book value of the mine		£10,899 11 2
In paying—		
1st. To the preferential shareholders interest for the half-year, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on £33,334	£1333 7 2	
2nd. To the non-preferential shareholders interest for the half-year, at the same rate, on £66,666	2666 12 10	4,000 0 0
3rd. To all shareholders equally a bonus in increase of dividend of 36 per cent. for the half-year		36,000 0 0
Being equal altogether to a dividend of 80 per cent. per annum, and leaving at credit of profit and loss account, a balance of		12,928 13 1
		£63,828 4 3

The shareholders have to elect a director in the room of Mr. John Alger, who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election. Messrs. John Alger and J. R. Cattell have given the required notice that they are candidates for the vacant seat at the Board.

An auditor has also to be elected in the room of Mr. G. O. Allan recently appointed by the Board, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. William Wolfen. Mr. G. O. Allan is eligible for re-election.

The dividend will be payable at the company's office, on and after Monday, 5th February.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

1871.—December 31.		
To capital		£100,000 0 0
Profit and loss		63,828 4 3
		£163,828 4 3

CR.

1871.—December 31.		
By Peak Downs Mine, land, machinery, plant, &c., as per balance sheet of 30th June	£94,287 0 11	
Less written off in July	14,287 0 11	
	£80,000 0 0	
Added during the half-year	899 11 2	80,899 11 2
Bank of New South Wales		10,007 12 2
Sundry debtors, stores, and materials in stock		7,496 17 7
Copper in suspense account		65,424 3 4
		£163,828 4 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

1871.—July 1.	
To dividend paid	£15,000 0 0
Amount written off the book value of the mine	14,287 0 11
December 31.	
To cost of raising, dressing, and smelting ore, refining copper, purchase of fuel, repairs, inland carriage, freight, insurance, management, direction, interest, exchange, &c.	54,531 9 5
Decreased value of copper in suspense account	15,009 19 2
Balance	63,828 4 3
	£162,656 13 9

CR.

1871.—June 30.	
By balance	£49,703 13 4
December 31.	
By amount received during the half-year on account of copper, viz.: advances on shipments and proceeds of sales	112,953 0 5
	£162,656 13 9

COPPER IN SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

1871.—December 31.	
Estimated value of copper made and of ore raised now on hand, as under, viz.—	
Net proceeds to receive from shipments not yet accounted for: 2195 tons refined copper, shipped to England under advance of £70 per ton, valued in London at £80, will leave at credit of the company, after payment of charges, £5 per ton	£10,965 0 0
390 tons at the mine and on the road at £60 15s	23,692 10 0
ORE AT GRASS.	
5000 tons of 20 per cent. ore, equal to 1000 tons copper, Less 20 per cent. for contingencies, 200 tons, Leaves 800 tons of copper at £38 9s. 3d.	30,766 13 4
	£65,424 3 4

Mr. J. Alger was re-elected a director, Mr. G. O. Allan was elected an auditor, and a vote of thanks was given to the Board of directors for the efficient manner in which they had managed the company's affairs.

THE AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

THE seventy-second half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held yesterday at the offices, Clarence-street, the Hon. George Allen presiding. The following report was read and unanimously adopted:—

The Directors have the pleasure of reporting to the proprietors that the affairs of the company are in a satisfactory condition.

The net profits for the past half-year were		£13,444 14 1
The undivided balance brought forward was		393 2 11
Unappropriated at 31st December, 1871		13,837 17 0
Out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of five per cent., and a bonus at the rate of two and a-half per cent., which, together will absorb	£10,776 12 8	
They also recommend that there be transferred to the credit of Reserve Fund	2,900 0 0	13,676 12 8
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of		£161 4 4

The dividend will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after Friday next, the day after to-morrow.

It will be observed that in the balance-sheet there is a reserve for the replacement of meters to the amount of £6339 17s. 3d. The directors propose, with the sanction of this meeting, to transfer a portion of this sum, say £1352 3s. 3d., to the credit of the general reserve fund, which, with the amount now set aside from the past half-year's profits, will then stand at £12,000.

The directors find it necessary, from the continuous increase in the demand for gas, to provide for the erection of a new gasholder, towards which they are taking the necessary steps.

A new contract for lighting the city has recently been entered into on reduced terms, for the period of three years from the 1st October last.

PROFIT AND LOSS for the half-year ended 31st December, 1871.

DR.

To Management, manufacture, and distribution of gas	£6,841 7 1
Lighting and repairing street lamps	1,085 8 10
Miscellaneous charges: Interest, bad debts, &c.	1,473 7 5
The half-year's profits	13,444 14 1
	£22,844 17 5
To Dividend and bonus payable on 3rd August, 1871	£10,132 2 4
The Rest at 31st December, 1871	13,837 17 0
	£23,969 19 4

CR.

By sales of gas, &c.	£22,844 17 5
By Amount of the Rest at 30th June, 1871	£10,525 5 3
Profits of the half-year brought down	13,444 14 1
	£23,969 19 4

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

LIABILITIES. DR.

To sundry creditors—temporary loans		£38,758 0 0
Suspense accounts		167 5 9
The proprietors:—		
Capital paid up	£143,929 0 0	
Reserve fund	7,747 16 9	
Reserve for replacement of meters	6,339 17 3	
Dividends unclaimed	1,715 4 4	
The rest, or unappropriated profits	13,837 17 0	173,569 15 4
		£212,495 1 1

ASSETS. CR.

By Fixed investment—	
Land, buildings, and machinery, at the head station and the two out-stations (Haymarket and Woolloomooloo), main and service pipes laid, implements and furniture	£174,965 17 2
Floating investment:—	
Gas, coal, residual products, and apparatus in store, meters, lamps, and pillars	22,413 1 10
Sundry debtors	11,242 18 9
Suspense accounts	2,051 1 8
Cash	1,823 6 8
	£212,495 1 1

A vote of thanks to the chairman and other officers of the company terminated the proceedings.

SMITH'S FIVE-HORSE VAN will leave Mudgee every MONDAY and SATURDAY MORNING for Wallerawang Station, and return for Mudgee and Gulgong every WEDNESDAY and MONDAY, taking passengers and parcels. Light parcels, by being sent to Mr. Pope's, 195, York-street, will be forwarded without delay. Terms moderate.
Apply to THOMAS SMITH, Mudgee.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS of the BANG BANG GOLD MINING COMPANY, (to be limited,) HAWKINS HILL, HILL END, TAMBAROORA.

CAPITAL £10,000, in 10,000 SHARES of £1 each.

Two shillings and Sixpence per share to be paid upon application, and One Shilling upon allotment; and Calls not exceeding One Shilling per Share at intervals of one month, if required.

5000 fully paid-up Shares, and the sum of £300 in cash to be paid to the owners of the Lease.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Thomas Jaffrey, Esq., Exchange, Sydney.
Captain James Shoobert, Exchange, Sydney.
John Kaleski, Esq., Exchange, Sydney.
Alexander Ernest Edge, Esq., Concord.
T. T. Jones, Esq., Glebe Point.
Daniel Bulman, Esq., Sydney.
C. J. Muller, Esq., Sydney.
BANKERS.
Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney.

Prospectus, form of application, &c., at the Office of E. N. EMMETT, Greville's Rooms.

PROSPECTUS of the TAMBAROORA AND SYDNEY QUARTZ MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited). (To be registered under the Act to limit the liability of mining partnerships.)

Capital—£10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.
(One-third, fully paid up, reserved to the proprietary, two-thirds for subscription. 2s 6d per share to be paid on application; 5s per share on allotment, and balance by calls of not exceeding 2s 6d per share per month, if required.)

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
Hon. W. C. Windeyer M.P., chairman, Sydney.
S. C. Brown, Esq., M.P., Sydney
Alfred W. Jackson, Esq., Sydney
James Scroggie, Esq., Sydney
James P. Dickson, Esq., Mudgee.
LEGAL MANAGER:
Frank B. Treatt, Manager Tippett's Gold Mining Company (Limited).
BANKERS:
Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney.
Ditto, Tambaroora.
REGISTERED OFFICE:
No. 14, Hunter-street, Sydney.

This Company is formed for the purpose of mining upon a ten-acre lease situated on WHITE'S REEF (south-west side of Red Hill), Tambaroora.

The Company's ground is bounded on the south-west by the CHARLES DICKENS Company's 5-acre lease, and distant about 300 feet from the north-east boundary of the RED HILL Gold Mining Company's Ground. Rich gold now being raised near Red Hill Company's ground.

At the south-west end of the Company's lease the last quartz raised from the bottom of the present workings, fifty feet from the surface, yielded 3 oz. per ton, with every appearance of proving much richer at a lower level.

By the account kept at Mrs. Beard's crushing machine, there appear to have been about 1000 tons of quartz crushed from White's Reef, giving an average return of 1 oz. per ton; of stone crushed at other machines no account has been kept.

From this Reef the stone raised from and near the surface has invariably proved the poorest, every crushing gradually improving with depth.

THIS INVESTMENT DIFFERS FROM MOST PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC, INASMUCH AS THE COMPANY HAS NOT TO PROSPECT FOR GOLD, BUT SIMPLY TO CLEAR THE MINE WITH THE CERTAINTY WHEN ACCOMPLISHED OF IMMEDIATELY OBTAINING PAYABLE RETURNS.

THE RICHEST ALLUVIAL GROUND EVER WORKED IN TAMBAROORA IS ON THE EAST SIDE, AND ADJOINING THE TAMBAROORA AND SYDNEY COMPANY'S GROUND; THIS INDICATES THE CLOSE PROXIMITY OF A RICH REEF.

The Provisional Directors are bona fide shareholders, and no fees will be paid to Directors until payable gold is obtained.

Applications for prospectuses or shares can be made to any of the Provisional Directors; the Legal Manager, at the Company's Office, 14, Hunter-street; to the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Tambaroora; or to Mr. M. Bloomfield, Tambaroora.

PROSPECTUS of the GULGONG GOLD MINING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ROYAL GEORGE REEF LEASE, GULGONG.

To be registered under the Limited Liability Act, 24th Vic., No. 21, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Nominal Capital, £18,000, in 18,000 shares of £1 each, of which 9100 are reserved for the original promoters, and 8900 are offered to the public.

Two shillings and sixpence per share to be paid on application, five shillings per share on allotment, and two and sixpence per share one month after allotment, and balance (if required) in calls not exceeding one shilling per share per month.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
William Sippel, Esq., Sydney and Gulgong.
S. Belinfante, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Gulgong.
John Meers, Esq., Burrundalla, Mudgee.
P. O'Neil, Esq., Gulgong.
William Bradbury, Esq., Gulgong.
Henry Sippel, Esq., Sydney.
William Meers, Esq., Gulgong.

The Company possesses seventeen and a-half acres of ground on lease, situate on the Royal George Reef, near Green Swamp, about nine miles from Gulgong, and they offer part of their interest to the public, for the purpose of obtaining sufficient capital to develope the rich auriferous reefs in the ground, and to purchase first-class quartz-crushing machinery.

A large amount of work has been done, in prospecting the ground. There are five distinct reefs on the lease, running from 18 inches to 3 feet in width; trial crushings have been made of quartz taken from the surface, and from various levels of the reefs to a depth of eighty feet, which prove beyond doubt that the reefs increase in richness, from the surface downwards, and that capital only is required to develope one of the richest mines in the colony.

From several points of the ground tunnels can be put in, which will be highly favourable to the future and permanent working of the mine. There is abundance of excellent timber for mining purposes obtainable on the ground.

The original shareholders do not intend to dispose of any of their reserved interest in this property. They are now raising rich quartz to wait crushing by the machinery which is proposed to be erected, and are confident a dividend will be payable out of the returns of the first crushing. A fine site is secured on the banks of the Mudgee River, having a frontage to permanent water, for the erection of machinery, about one mile distant from their lease. The proprietors are now sinking shafts and raising quartz, the expense of which, or otherwise working the mine up to the time of formation of the Company, will not be chargeable on the subscribed capital.

TRIAL CRUSHINGS.

4½ tons quartz, from the surface of the reef, crushed at Chappell's machine, 9 dwts. per ton.
14 tons quartz, from the surface of adjoining reef, 14 dwts. per ton.
10½ tons quartz, from 20-foot level, reef 2 feet wide, 19 dwts. per ton.
4½ tons quartz, from 35-foot level, 1 oz. 5 dwts. per ton.
1 ton of quartz, from 60-foot level, crushed at the Mint in Sydney, yielded (as per Mint certificate), 2 oz. 10 dwts. per ton.

MINT CERTIFICATE.
"Royal Mint, Sydney, 10th May, 1871.
"Gentlemen,—The quartz, weighing 19 cwt. 0 qrs. 5 lbs., sent by you to be crushed and otherwise treated, yielded two ounces and three hundred and seventy-six thousandths of an ounce of standard gold, being at the rate of two ounces and four hundred and ninety-four thousandths of an ounce of standard gold per ton. The gold is enclosed.
"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"C. ELOUIS.
"Messrs. Atkinson and Dean, Mudgee."

The original shareholders also tested the reefs at six distinct points, and crushed the quartz with a small wooden machine of their own construction; the following were that returns:—4½ tons quartz, surface stone, reef 2 feet 6 inches wide, 9 dwts. per ton; 2½ tons quartz, from 10-foot level, 3 feet wide, 13 dwts. per ton; 1 ton quartz, from 15-foot level, 1 oz. 5 dwts. per ton; 1¼ ton quartz, from 20-foot level, 3 oz. 5 dwts. per ton; 2 tons 3 cwt. quartz, from 30-foot level, leader going down 4 oz. 8 dwts. per ton; 2 tons quartz, surface stone, from a reef 2 feet 4 inches wide, and which runs through the ground on the crown of the hill, 10 dwts. per ton.

Applications for Shares, accompanied by a deposit of 2s 6d per share, to be made to the undersigned, from whom the necessary forms may be obtained.
CHATFIELD and SON,
Share Brokers,
69, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Provisional Directors of the Gulgong Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company (Limited).
I have to request that you will allot me shares in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the deed of settlement and the rules and regulations of the company when called upon to do so. A cheque for £ , being the deposit of 2s 6d per share, is herewith enclosed.
Name in full—
Occupation —
Address—
Dated this day of 187

PROSPECTUS of the HAVILAH GOLD-MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). HAWKINS HILL, TAMBAROORA.

Capital, £4000—in 4000 Shares of £1 each,
Two thousand of which are reserved for the proprietors, and two thousand are now offered to the public as follows:—2s 6d per share on application; 2s 6d per share on allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 2s 6d per share per month.
Directors to be chosen from the body of shareholders at a special general meeting to be called for that purpose.
Should the Company not be formed, the deposits will be returned without any deductions.

This company is formed to work a leased claim on Hawkins Hill, Tambaroora, and consists of about two acres, which are quite close to all the richest claims in this celebrated locality. It is bounded on the north by the Great Western, on the south by Messrs. Matheson and Co.'s, and all the richest claims in the direct line; on the east by Messrs. Knight and Co., Crabbe and Co., and Tippett and Co., all of which have been proved.

It will thus be seen that gold has been struck all round, and the rich veins, which exist in all the claims to the south, must of necessity pass through this one.

It is estimated by the proprietors that £1000 will thoroughly develope this mine. A shaft has already been sunk for a distance of 50 feet, the cost of which is to be repaid to the proprietors. A map of the ground can be seen at the office of the undersigned, from whom prospectuses can be had, and to whom applications for shares, accompanied with a deposit of 2s 6d per share, is to be made.

Comment on the value of this claim, or on the probable success of the venture, is purposely abstained from, as the position of the claim speaks for itself; the sole reason of the proprietors offering it to the public being the want of funds to work it.
FATTORINI and CO.,
Stock and Share Brokers,
175, Pitt-street.

PROSPECTUS of the HILL END GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited). To be registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Capital, £12,000, in 6000 Shares of £2 each, of which 3000 fully paid-up shares will be retained by the proprietors, and the remaining 3000 shares are offered to the public on the following terms, viz.—1s per share to be paid on application, 1s 6d per share on allotment, and the balance as required, in monthly payments not exceeding 1s per share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Esq., M.P.
JOHN LUCAS, Esq., M.P.

Three additional directors will be elected from the subscribing shareholders so soon as 2000 shares have been taken up.

The object of the formation of this Company is to work a 10-acre lease situated at Bear's Gully, Hill End, and immediately adjoining the large claim of Messrs. Krohman, Paxton, Gard, Holman, Dwyer, Coyle, and Williams. Bear's Gully was famed for its rich alluvial workings, probably never equalled elsewhere in the colony; and it runs through the centre of the Company's ground.

A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 150 feet, in which there are two veins showing gold from the surface downwards; and at a depth of seventy feet, Mr. Lucas obtained a portion of quartz, which has been assayed at the Mint, and yielded at the rate of 19 dwts. 14 grs. to the ton, as per accompanying certificate. With one or two exceptions, none of the rich claims came to such prospects until after sinking from 150 to 200 feet, and as it is a well-known fact that the richness of the stone in the neighbourhood increases with the depth of the sinking, there is every probability of this ground turning out equal in richness to any of the celebrated claims in the district. Besides those from which the above-mentioned quartz was taken, nine other veins, supposed to be equally rich, have been cut on the surface by trenching.

The proprietors do not ask payment other than the shares allotted to them for their interest in the claim, but are satisfied to wait until the produce of the mine yields a return.

There being a quartz-crushing machine within five hundred yards of the shaft, the cost of crushing and cartage will only be 10s per ton; and as little or no machinery will be required, it is anticipated that 10s per share will be sufficient to develope the resources of the mine.

The shares held by the public, without reference to the amount paid up, will participate equally in the division of profits with the fully paid up shares of the original proprietors.

Applications for shares can be made to either of the Provisional Directors, or to
ALEXANDER SIM,
Broker, &c.,
359, George-street, next the Telegraph Office.

"Sydney, 23rd January, 1872.
"I hereby certify that the quartz referred to in the foregoing prospectus was obtained by me as stated, and never left my possession until handed over to the Mint authorities; and I received the accompanying certificate from the Master of that establishment.
"(Signed) JOHN LUCAS."

"Royal Mint, 22nd January, 1872.
"Sir,—The specimen sent by you, to be assayed for gold, was found to contain 19 dwts. 14 grs. gold per ton.
"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"(Signed) C. ELOUIS.
"John Lucas, Esq., M.P., Camperdown."

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Hill End Gold Mining Company, (Limited).
I have to request that you will allot me shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Deed of Settlement and the Rules and Regulations of the Company, when called upon to do so, and I herewith hand you a cheque for £ being the deposit of 1s per share.
Name in full....................
Occupation ....
Address....................
Dated this..........day of............1872.

HILL END GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE.—SHARES will be allotted in order of application.
ALEXANDER SIM, Broker, &c.,
359, George-street, next Telegraph Office.

ORIENTAL GOLD-MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ON HAWKINS HILL LINE OF REEF, MACQUARIE RIVER, NEAR SIME'S "WELCOME," "GREAT TAMBAROORA," AND "PACTOLUS."
NOMINAL CAPITAL, 500 shares of £10 each.
☞ Quartz taken from the surface on view.
Prospectuses, accompanied by the Report of J. J. Coates, Esq., C.E., M.R.G.S., and every information can be obtained from
J. PURKIS,
267, George-street.

MONITOR GOLD MINING COMPANY, HILL END (LIMITED).
Applications for SHARES (Vere's Lease), with deposit, to be paid to the undersigned.
By order of the Board,
E. N. EMMETT, Manager.
Greville's Rooms, 1st February, 1872.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.
INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY and ENDOWMENTS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES, UNCONDITIONAL AND UNCHALLENGEABLE.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | M. B. Pell, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | His Honor Judge Francis
John Fraser, Esq.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ANDREW MOFFITT, Esq., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN.
☞ POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate, Tables comprehensive, and THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1872. Capital—£50,000.
Insurers are not liable for losses.
All the Profits divided amongst the Members yearly.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
Directors:
Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.A., Chairman.
Manuel F. Josephson, Esq. | William J. Day, Esq.
John Wetherill, Esq. | William Hezlet, Esq.
Offices—235, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Fire Insurances effected at lowest current rates.
The residue of Shares of £1 each, with 2s 6d per share paid up, for sale, and Prospectuses and Proposals, on application to
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Limited. 35, Cornhill, London. Insurances accepted on behalf of this Company by W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., 96, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.
Capital £250,000, with unlimited liability of Shareholders.
DIRECTORS:
James R. Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., Deputy-Chairman.
John Brewster, Esq. | Richard Jones, Esq.
Thomas C. Breillat, Esq. | Hon. T. W. Smart, M.L.C.
Surveyor—William Munro, Esq.
Agent for Sydney and Suburbs—Mr. Edward Ramsay.
Insurances on Private Dwellings, Household Furniture, and all other descriptions of Fire-risk, effected at rates AS LOW as those of any other office.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
Offices—Pitt and Hunter streets.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.—All the latest inventions, the largest stock in the colonies, on view.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

KEROSENE "FLASHING POINT" TESTING APPARATUS.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and ROBERTS have just landed a supply of the above, complete, in case, price, 36s.
354, George-street.

ON SALE, to land ex Jubilee—
Rum—Lowndes's, 30 o.p.
Brandy—Martell's dark, hogsheads and quarter-casks
Cornsacks—2½ lbs.
Candles—De Roubaix and Co., full weights
Currants—new fruit
Raisins—Valencias, new fruit.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

WEST INDIA RUM, now landing ex The Tweed, very superior, 40 o.p., in hogsheads. SCHIEDAM GENEVA, in half-cases. For SALE.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, for SALE. CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

TRENT BREWERY, and BERRY'S LION ALE, new brew.—The undersigned, sole agent for the above celebrated breweries, has received by the Hawkesbury, from London, the first shipment of the new brew, and will continue to have shipments of the same throughout the ensuing season. The quality and character of the ale from the above breweries are unsurpassed by any imported to Australia.
GEORGE THORNTON, 379, George-street.
Sydney, 29th January, 1872.

ON SALE
Muntz metal, 16 oz. to 22 oz.
Grenfell's metal, 24 oz. to 26 oz.
Pitch, tar, oakum, &c., &c.
MITCHELL and CO.,
Circular Quay.

SAGO, 4d per lb., half-boxes; Sugar Mats; delicious Ale, 4s 6d per dozen pints; bran, 11d. Henry Fisher and Co.

REFRESHING London Pale ALE, only 4s 6d per dozen pints. HENRY FISHER and CO.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The undersigned, agents for Carmichael's celebrated Porphyry and M. Terrier's St. Helena, have a choice variety of WINES, from 12s 6d dozen. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

FOREIGN WINES, Spirits, Ale and Porter of every brand, on Sale, by H. S. Bird and Co., Circular Quay.

PICKLED SALMON, in 100 and 200 lb. casks, now landing. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

SAPOLEUM! is furnished to woolwashers, shipowners, hotels, and families, at about half the price of any other SOAP, and is superior for all cleansing purposes. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, No. 1, Hunter-st.

ACID and Spirit Stoppered Bottles of superior quality on Sale, at T. Field and Sons, city pottery, George-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class new Horizontal High-pressure Steam Engine CYLINDER, 12-inch bore, with Governors and Force Pump complete. Fly Wheel, 9 feet diameter, with malleable Iron Spokes; weight, 25 cwt. Glasgow make. Apply J. PATERSON, at R. Grant's Office, 11, Custom-house Buildings, Circular Quay.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar Doors, Sashes. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's, MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

50,000 BEST Bangor 20 x 10 SLATES, in lots to suit purchasers, below current rates.
BEAUMONT and WALLER, Regent-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Knight Bevan and Sturgis', cheap. BEAUMONT and WALLER.

20,000 FEET seasoned CEDAR, up to 3 ft. 6 in. wide. Beaumont and Waller.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Oil, Colour, Glass, and Paperhanging Warehouse. W. RENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings.—Over 100 bales and cases. Original packages in stock.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings.—An immense open stock, from 3½d to 7s 6d roll. 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Copper-bound brushes (paint and distemper), all sizes, gold leaf, gold size.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Raw and boiled oil, in barrels and drums. W. RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Westley's DESIDERATUM, for damp walls, 20s per cwt. 120, Clarence-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Pitch Pine Spars, Spokes, Shafts, and Felloes. Hudson, Brothers, Botany Rd.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TATTERSALL'S HOTEL, at HILL END, doing a splendid trade, and parted with solely on account of the proprietor's ill health. To a steady pushing man of business a certain fortune could be readily acquired. Full particulars at the offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., 328, George-street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—For SALE, the GOODWILL, NEGATIVES, &c., of a well-lighted Gallery, in a leading thoroughfare—a bargain. Address Photo, Hill's Fancy Shop, South Head Road.

TO TAILORS.—For SALE, an established Jobbing Business. 85, Market-street.

BUTCHER'S BUSINESS for SALE; the present proprietor has been 15 years in it. Apply to H. CLARK, 146, South Head Road.

VALUABLE LEASE of Hotel and Stores, and compact Tannery for Sale. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

LYNDHURST ESTATE (Glebe), in ALLOTMENTS for SALE or LEASE, on favourable terms. Apply to P. C. WILLIAMS, on the Estate; or to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

BALMAIN.—LAND, for SALE, suitable for Gas Works. GILFILLAN and CO.

BURWOOD.—Block of LAND, cheap (nearly an acre) situated opposite railway line, and near the Public School. Inquire Mr. HAWKINS, Grocer, &c., near the premises; or 279, George-street, Sydney.

LEASEHOLD.—Two brick COTTAGES, for SALE, corner of Marion and Rosehill streets, Redfern.

FOR SALE, in Derwent-st., Glebe, a COTTAGE of 6 rooms, £150. P. Graham, Derwent-street, Glebe.

BARGAIN for £300, or £150 each.—For SALE, two well-built Brick HOUSES, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills, each 3 rooms; ground, 86 x 100. Title good; rental, 15s. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 126½, Elizabeth-st N.

FOR SALE, a Brick HOUSE, off Bourke-street, Surry Hills, overlooking Moore Park, and containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; balcony and garden in front. For particulars apply J. S. M'ELVENEY, House, Land, and Estate Agent, 2, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street North.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES, Carriages, Buggies, and Dogcarts for HIRE (except Sundays). GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON. May be seen at JNO. HINTON'S, Bligh-street, Sydney.

TO PARTIES FOR UP-COUNTRY.—To SELL, a CART, with Brake and Tilt. Also, two powerful HORSES, shaft and leading, HARNESS. Apply to ALLEN, Butcher, Redfern.

FOR SALE, SAFETY, Horse, and Harness: easy terms. JACOBS and CO., Bell's-chambers, Pitt-st.

HORSE, Light American Waggon and Harness, £28; Horse, Buggy, and Harness, £20; first-rate American Buggy, £16; Sociable and Harness, £30, cost £60 last year; Newport Pagnell Dogcart, £16. GIBSON.

FOR SALE, a Sociable BUGGY, carries six men, warranted. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

STRONG little saddle and harness HORSE, trial in sand, £4. Fruit Shop, Liverpool & Macquarie sts.

FOR SALE, a new 4-seated BUGGY, cheap. Blackmore and Lees, 82, Liverpool-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1456073

HANDSOME chesnut saddle Cob, £12; chesnut buggy Horse, first-class journey horse, £12. KNIGHT.

PAIR first-class Grey HORSES, light Express Waggon and Harness, £45. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

NEW Stylish Double-seat BUGGY, £35; new Waggons, with brake, £25; Dogcart, £12. KNIGHT.

HORSE, VAN, and Harness, £10; Spring-cart and Harness, £6; new Saddles, £2. S. KNIGHT.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, in the Gwydir District, 10,000 Store WETHERS, 3, 4, and 5 years
4,700 ditto EWES.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE by TENDER, the well known Cattle Station "BUNDY," in the district of Bligh; bounded on the north by "Boambah," or "Moulma," as it is called, on the north-east by "Tahrone," on the south-east by "Youle," on the south-west by the "Pine Scrub," and on the west by "Ningear;" with from 1200 to 1300 head of well-bred CATTLE.

Bundy and the LUN cattle are well known to be about the best in the Western Districts, rendering comment unnecessary.

Tenders at per head for the Cattle, with the Station given in, will be received by THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Esk Bank, Lithgow, until the 1st February, 1872, and from whom further particulars can be obtained.

The Superintendent on the Station will show the Station and Cattle to intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE of PURE-BRED IMPORTED CATTLE, Ex SOBRAON.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Gedye, and Co. to sell by public auction, at the Yards, Pitt-street (late Martyn's Horse Bazaar), THIS DAY, 1st February, 1872, at 11 o'clock, the undermentioned blood stock, now on view at the Yards, viz.:—

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS.

COMMANDER, roan bull, calved June 3, 1870; bred by Mr. J. G. Grove, Castle Grove, Letterkenny, Ireland; sire The Sutler 23061,
dam Coquette by Comet 11298
gr d Norma by Druid 10140
g gr d Little Red Rose by Petrarch 7329
g g gr d Florence by Second Duke of York 5950
g g g gr d Fame by Raspberry 4875
g g g g gr d Farewell by Young Matchem 4423
g g g g g gr d Flora by Isaac 1120
g g g g g g gr d by Young Pilot 4702
g g g g g g g gr d by Pilot 496
g g g g g g g g gr d by Julius Cæsar 1143.

KNIGHTLEY KING, red bull, calved August 29, 1870; bred by the Rev. J. Storer, Hellidon, near Daventry; sire Earl of Rosedale 26074
dam Clarice by Mameluke 13289
gr d Sylphide by Sarawak 15238
g gr d Pastil by Janisary 8176
g g gr d Cataline by Caliph 1774
g g g gr d Primrose by Scipio 1421
g g g g gr d Primrose by Billy 787
g g g g g gr d Violet by Western Comet 689
g g g g g g gr d Best Twin by Favourite 252
g g g g g g g gr d Old Simmons descended from the Studley White Bull 627.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN COWS.

QUEEN DUCHESS 2ND, roan cow calved December 23, 1867; bred by the Rev. J. Storer, Hellidon, Daventry; sire Royal Buckingham 20718,
dam Booth Duchess by Viscount Windsor 19082
gr d Sibyl by Duke of Cambridge 12742
g gr d Sylvia by Childers 10052
g g gr d Constance by Selim 6454
g g g gr d Helena by Rex 6385
g g g g gr d Blanche 2nd by Norfolk 2377
g g g g g gr d Blanche by Belvedere 1706
g g g g g g gr d Lupin by Belvedere 1706
g g g g g g g gr d Tulip by Lancaster 360
g g g g g g g g gr d Ruby by Petrarch 488
g g g g g g g g g gr d by Major 397
g g g g g g g g g g gr d Stranger by Chapman's Son of Punch 128—Old Roany by Dickson's Grandson of Punch 213—Roaned Heifer by Checks 132—Red Sall by R. Grimston's Bull 282—Sockburn Sall by J. Coates's Bull 148.

Served June 4, 1871, by Rosedale Favourite, roan; bred by the Rev. J. Storer; by Earl of Rosedale 26072, dam Rosy by Master Belleville 11795, g d Red Rose by Mr. R. Booth's Vanguard 10994, g gr Dinah by Mr. J. Booth's Diamond 5948—Strawberry by Young Matcham 2282—by Jack Tar 1128—by Pilot 496—by Young Albion 15. See note to Knightley King.

ALEXANDRA, red and white cow, calved September 2, 1866; bred by Mr. C. Barnard, Harlowbury, Harlow; sire, Young Oxford 22477,
dam Princess by Durham 12798
gr d Purity by Agamemnon 9866
g gr d Pamela by Royal Prince 5024
g g gr d Frances by Alderman 2976
g g g gr d by Waterloo 2816
g g g g gr d by Young Wynyard 2859
g g g g g gr d by Son of Simon 590
g g g g g g gr d by Styford 163.

Served May 10, 1871, by Duke of Liverpool.

PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS.

ROYAL HEAD, red with white face, calved October 27, 1868; bred by Mr. J. Williams, Kingsland, Leominster; got by Sir George 2765,
dam Flower of Kent by Sir Colin 1390
gr d Highlass 2nd by Monkland 3rd 1013
g gr d Highlass by Fairboy 617
g g gr d Violet by Young Confidence 653
g g g gr d Modesty by Dayhouse 299
g g g g gr d Damsel by Goldfinder 383.

Royal Head — was a winner of the first prize in his class at the meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, 1870; and at the Wolverhampton Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1871.

Sir George 2765 was a winner of the second prize in his class at the Leicester Meeting of the R.A.S.E., and at the meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, 1868.

Sir Colin 1390 was a Royal Prize winner, and also a winner of numerous local prizes.

FAIRFAX, red with white face, calved August 10, 1869; bred by Mr. T. Duckham, Baysham Court, Ross; got by Avon 2393,
dam Fair Lass by Earl Derby 1979
g d Fair Maid by Woodbine 1120
g g d Beauty by Rory O'More 1911
g g g d ——— bred by the late Earl of St. Germains.

PURE-BRED HEREFORD HEIFERS.

FANNY, red with white face, calved June 26, 1869; bred by Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd, Kington; got by Stanway 2790,
dam Miss Letton the Second by the Grove 1764
g d Miss Letton by Big Ben 248
g g d ——— bred by Mr. J. Nott, The Fairlands, Presteign.

Stanway, 2790, was a winner of the first prize in his class at the Oxford Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and numerous local prizes; he was bred by that very successful breeder and exhibitor, Mr. Tudge, of Adforton, Ludlow, and after being used for three seasons by Mr. Rogers, was sold to Sir J. Russell Bailey, Bart., M.P., for £200.

The Grove, 1764, was bred by Mr. B. Rogers, of The Grove, Leominster, and claims the celebrated bull Sir David, 349, as his sire. The numerous prizes won by the descendants of Sir David in the great national shows of both breeding and fat stock, have given him a transcendent fame in the annals of the Herefords.

Big Ben, 248, was bred by Mr. Pitt, of Kimbolton, and most successfully combined the Hewer and Knight blood.

Mr. Nott, of The Fairlands, was distinguished for the purity and excellence of his herd, but unfortunately did not give proper attention to the Hereford Herd Book.

Fanny was served by Sir Roderick —, July 25, 1871.

SIBELLA, red with white face, calved September 14, 1869; bred by Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd, Kington; got by Stanway 2790,
dam Lady Court Lass 2nd by David 1204
g d Lady Court Lass by Mameluke 1307
g g d Lady Court 2nd by Gaylad 2nd 1589
g g g d Lady Court by Young Old Court
g g g g d ——— by Charity 375
g g g g g d ——— by Sovereign 404.

For notice of Stanway 2790, see pedigree of Fanny.

David 1204, Mameluke 1307, and Sovereign 404, were all bred by that veteran breeder, Mr. Hewer, Vern House, Hereford, whose herd is the oldest established in the kingdom; and for the past half century by far the largest proportion of the most celebrated animals that have been distinguished in the show yard, were either by, or descended from Sovereign 404.

Sibella was served by Pearl Diver —, September 21, 1871.

The auctioneer begs to draw the attention of intending purchasers to the fact that the above stock were imported especially to suit this market, and were selected by one of the best judges in England.

For further particulars as to pedigree, &c., can be obtained on application at the
Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street,
Sydney.

Imported Purebred Shorthorn Bull,
ROSOLIO.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Yards, Pitt-street, late Martyn's Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
The above very valuable bull.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and a Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Horse, Cart, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A brown horse, spring-cart, and harness, a useful lot.

Kiama Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr Neill Sharpe to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome brown gelding, 5 years old, broken to saddle and side-saddle, very quiet
A bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness
And 2 heavy draught horses.

Horses from Murrurundi.

At CAMPERDOWN, on MONDAY.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by G. A. Single, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY next, the 5th of February, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of fresh young horses, all well grown, and in good condition. They consist of hacks, light harness and draught colts, and are described as being a splendid lot, far superior to any offered this summer.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, daily, horses, &c., at his Sale Yards, Pitt-st.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Holt, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 1st February, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 prime fat bullocks, in lots, fully 800 lbs. each.

N.B.—The trade are particularly invited to this sale, as these bullocks have been fed on English grasses, and travelled only a short distance to market.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, February 1,
160 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, paddock-fed.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Colin Mackenzie, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of very prime cattle.

New Central Sale Yards, Homebush.

MR. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, 1st February, at half-past 9 o'clock,
180 head of really prime and weighty fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Cannonbar stations.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st February, at 12 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs, from A. G. Peterson, Esq.
20 ditto ditto, from W. F Buchanan, Esq.

Important Sale of Well-bred Cattle, at Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, at Mr. Doyle's Yards, Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY next, February 7th,
One hundred and twenty head of choice well-bred cattle, consisting of 30 head of very superior well-bred heifers, two and three years old, some springing; 30 head of cows, springers and steers; 30 head of bullocks, two and three years old; and 90 head of young heifers and steers.
Terms at sale.
Sale at 12 o'clock.

Weekly Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.

At half-past 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Messrs. J. and A. Badgery, Sutton Forest
Forty (40) ditto lambs, from J. J. Warren, Esq., Berrima
Forty (40) ditto ditto, from W. Moore, Esq., Narellan
Twenty (20) ditto ditto, from W. Beames, Esq., Picton
Fifty (50) corn-fed porkers, from Picton and Camden
Forty (40) ditto, from Liverpool and Campbelltown.

Weekly Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, pigs
20 prime fat lambs, J. Doust's.

MACKENZIE, BROS., will sell, this day, at Dog and Duck, at 12 o'clock, 20 prime lambs.

Weekly Leather Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, yearling leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st February, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
500 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf
Harness, bag, strap
Collar, bridle, bear
Tweed, cordovan, kangaroo, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, at quarter past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st February, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Leather Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Tweed, cordovan, kangaroo
Harness and bag leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Sheepskins.

Weekly Leather Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st February, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness leather, bag, tweed, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter past 2 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool and sheepskins.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

On the Premises, Sydney and Goulburn Hotel, corner Pitt and Goulburn streets.

THIS DAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. Edward J. Wehlow to sell by auction, in consequence of having disposed of the lease and license of the above hotel,
Brilliant-toned walnutwood COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, patent trichord model
SUBSTANTIAL and USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising—
Tables, chairs, sideboards, chiffoniers, couches, pierglasses, pictures, brussels carpet, oilcloth, 20 single and double iron bedsteads and bedding; feather, horsehair, and wool beds; bedroom furniture, chests drawers, kitchen utensils, crockery, and effects.
Stock-in-trade of ales, wines, spirits, also bar-fittings, utensils, &c.

Positive clearing-out sale, without reserve.

Under a Bill of Sale.

THIS DAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.
Superior Household Furniture and Piano, &c.

Rosewood Cottage Piano, and stool
Drawing-room Suite in walnut
Telescope Dining Table, Secretary
Dining-room chairs, Carpets, Fenders
Chiffoniere, Bedsteads, Bedding
Pier Glasses, Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers
Musical Box, large size, with chimes, &c.
China, Glass, Kitchen Requisites.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Committee of the Fire Relief Fund.
Fancy Goods, Splendid Vases, Stationery, Bagatelle, &c.

SATURDAY, 3rd proximo, at 11.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
The balance of the stock of beautiful goods left on hand at the expiration of the Fancy Fair.
Terms, cash.

Sale by Auction, SATURDAY, 3rd proximo, at 11.
At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, as above, Brushware, G. I. ware, holloware, pictures, musical instruments, and furniture.
*** Particulars in issue of the day.
N.B.—Cash advanced on goods for prompt sale.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, Tweeds, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Preliminary Announcement.

Extensive Clearing-out Sale.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. are favoured with instructions from Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co. to sell by auction, at the Stores, No. 11, Wynyard-street, on an early day, of which due notice will appear,
A large and varied assortment of goods, consisting of surplus and job stock placed aside during the removal of Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co. to their new warehouse in Pitt-street; every line of which will be sold without reserve.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary.

Jewellery, Watches, &c.
In the Estate of the late Mr. H. Barnett.
By order of the Executors.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been instructed by the Executors of the estate of the late Mr. H. Barnett to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 11, Wynyard-street, without reserve,
A quantity of jewellery, watches, &c., comprising—
Diamond rings and brooches, gold chains, keys, seals, signet and other rings, gold pins, bracelets, gold and silver watches, studs, &c., &c.
Day of sale and particulars in a future issue.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the remaining pledges pawned with Mr. A. G. Heilborn, York-street, as follows:—
At 2 o'clock, sundries, boots, and tools.
At 2.30, jewellery, watches, &c.; and also a single sewing-machine.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE.

Important to Fancy Warehousemen, Chemists and Druggists, Paperhangers, Stationers, Country Storekeepers, Island buyers, and others.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, February 1st.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. S. Owen and Co., in consequence of their relinquishing business, to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, February 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER,
The whole of the remaining balance of their large and varied stock,
Consisting of
5 cases kerosene chimneys, assorted
3 casks pints ink } best quality
5 casks quarts ink }
3 ditto dwarf ditto, ditto
5 ditto carbonate of soda
4 cases seidlitz powders
2 ditto citrate of soda
5 bales brooms
4 ditto bannister ditto
1 case cigar lights
5 bales paperhangings
And
A large quantity of open stock, in fancy goods, perfumery, stationery, cutlery, ornaments, saddlery, toys, pictures, scales and weights, paper, and a great variety of sundries.

TERMS AT SALE.

Intending purchasers are respectfully requested to be punctual in attendance, as, from the unusually large number of lots, the auctioneers will be necessitated to start at sharp half-past 10.

SEVEN CASES GLASS SHADES.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, February 1st, at 11 o'clock,
RB in diamond, § 12-18,
Ex Parramatta,
7 cases glass shades
1 case oval, assorted
4 cases round ditto
2 cases stands for ditto.
Terms at sale.

GLASS SHADES.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, February 1, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases glass shades, round and oval, with stands, assorted sizes,
Ex Parramatta.
Terms at sale.

TO SADDLERS.

THIS DAY, Thursday, February 1.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. S. Owen and Co., who are relinquishing their business, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, February 1, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases saddlery, consisting of headstalls, single and double bridles, ladies' ditto, pelham ditto, bitts, stirrup irons and leathers, leather straps, saddle bags, spoke brushes, hobble chains, horse bells, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. No reserve.

TO MILLINERS, DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.

Preliminary Notice.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, February 6th.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. W. and S. Large to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 329, George-street, on the above date,
The whole of their splendid stock of millinery, flowers, feathers, gloves, ribbons, trimmings, wools, white and coloured orientals, white and coloured Josephine gloves, ditto sarsnets, fancy glacé silks, lace and muslin sets, hair rolls and pads, fancy goods in great variety, &c., &c.
Removed from their premises opposite the Markets, George-street, to the Rooms of the Auctioneer, for convenience of sale.
Further particulars in Saturday's issue.

To Hair Dressers, Milliners, &c.

HAIR ROLLS AND PADS,
new styles, just landed.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. W. and S. Large to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, on TUESDAY next, February 6th, at 11 o'clock,
W&L in diamond, S outside,
§ 15-16—2 cases hair rolls and pads, latest fashion.
Just landed ex Tweed.
Terms at sale.

FIXTURES, COUNTERS, GAS-FITTINGS, PIER GLASS, &c.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. W. and S. Large to sell by public auction, on their premises, opposite the Markets, George-street, on THURSDAY, February 8, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of the fixtures, gas-fittings, counters, pier glass, &c.
Terms, cash.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.
On THURSDAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
A LARGE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY of RARE AND WELL-SELECTED Works, in every department of Literature.
Comprising—
Lytton's Works
Carlyle's ditto
Macaulay's ditto
Dickens' ditto
Byron's ditto
Tennyson's ditto
De Quincey's ditto
Hood's ditto, &c., &c., &c.

To Booksellers, Librarians, Collectors, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
A LARGE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

REFINED SUGARS.

For Positive Sale by Public Auction,
240 Tons of
THE COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY'S SUGARS.

*** It is superfluous to offer any remarks in commendation of the universally approved and well-known "Company's Sugars;" the Auctioneers therefore content themselves with invoking the special attention of the trade, and rely with confidence upon a full attendance, as the sale is bona fide.

Day of Sale,
FRIDAY, 2nd February.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Colonial Sugar-Refining Company to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock,
240 tons of the Colonial Sugar-Refining Company's sugars.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On FRIDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock,

At the Residence of the Rev. John Muir,
the PARSONAGE, ST. LEONARDS.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Comprising
Cut Glassware
China Dinner and Breakfast Services
CHOICE Engravings, maple frames
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture, covered in haircloth
Ornaments
Brussels Carpets and Rugs
Pier Glasses, gilt frames
Fender and Irons
Bedroom Furniture
Bedsteads and Bedding of the BEST DESCRIPTION
Kitchen Utensils
And sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Rev. John Muir, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at his residence the Parsonage, St. Leonards, on FRIDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Steamers leave the Circular Quay for Lavender Bay every quarter of an hour.

HONGKONG SUGARS,
ex Siam, just arrived from Hongkong.

ONE HUNDRED TONS
FINE WHITE AND YELLOW COUNTER SUGARS,
in small, strong, handy packages.

For Sale by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. George King and Co.

TUESDAY, 6th February.

*** Especial attention is invited to the sale of these Sugars, which are now well established in the estimation of the majority of the trade and country buyers.
Samples on view.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. George King and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 6th February, at 11 o'clock,
100 tons finest white and yellow grainy counter sugars, various samples, just arrived ex Siam, from Hongkong.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unreserved Sale of General Fancy Goods, &c.

FRIDAY, February 2nd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
9 packages, now landing, ex "The Tweed"
Comprising—
General fancy goods, stationery, combs, leather bags, E. P. ware, toys, &c.
Full particulars in future issue.

18 Cases Turkey Sponge.

To Chemists, Perfumers, and the Trade.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
18 trunks of the above, in 10 and 18 lb. packages.
Terms, cash.

RETAIL DRAPERY STOCK.

To close a Partnership account.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock each day,
The stock of a retail draper, comprising an immense variety of useful goods, viz.,

Shawls	Gloves
Hosiery	Blonds and laces
Handkerchiefs	Fancy woollen goods
Hair nets	Trimmings
Haberdashery	Fancy goods
Flowers	Flannels
Hats	Damasks
Woollens	Drills
Dress stuffs	Stays
Mercery	Umbrellas
Linings	Muslins
Toilet quilts and covers	French merinos
Hollands and towels	Shirts, &c.

Terms at sale.

GENERAL DRAPERY
CLOTHING
WOOLLENS
HATS, CAPS, &c.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, on
THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, 1st and 2nd February.

Commencing at 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and FRIDAY next,
A large variety of useful and seasonable drapery, &c.
Now landing ex The Tweed.
Comprising—
Horrockses' longcloths, A and B
Grey sheetings and domestics
Prints, hosiery
Tapes, Turkish towels
Victoria covers
Flannels, plain and fancy
Cambric handkerchiefs
Lace and muslin goods
Hollands, damasks
Gent.'s white and regatta shirts
Ditto alpaca and tweed sacs
Ditto light tweed suits, trousers and vests
Ditto black and fancy doe vests
Crimean shirts
Venetian and twilled ditto
Boys' clothing
Gent.'s, boys', and ladies' hats, in great variety, &c.
Terms at sale.

HATS AND CAPS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.,
A large assortment of hats and caps.

W. OF E. TWEEDS AND DOES.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases of seasonable goods.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Strathdon.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Stores, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock punctually,
35 casks White, Brothers' best Portland cement (casks slightly broken and stained).
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Pickles, Salad Oil, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, February 1st, at 11 o'clock,
210 packages new goods.
Particulars at sale.

West India Rum
Hennessy's Pale Brandy
Martell's Dark ditto.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, February 1, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
25 quarter-casks ditto
5 hogsheads Martell's ditto
10 quarter-casks ditto
20 hogsheads W. I. rum.
20 quarters French brandy.
Particulars at sale.

Fresh Oatmeal,
Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, February 1st, at 11 o'clock,
120 small bags fresh oatmeal.
Terms at sale.

Preserved Fish.

In splendid condition, ex Sobraon.

Just in time for the Lent Season.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 half-barrels white herrings
14 half-barrels red herrings
50 cases ling (tin lined)
20 ditto red herrings, each 2 dozen tins
80 ditto Kedstone's Scotch 1-lb. salmon.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Otard's Brandy
Associated Vineyard ditto
Curacoa, Absinthe, &c., &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 quarter-casks Otard's pale brandy
20 ditto ditto associated ditto
100 cases ditto ditto
20 ditto curacoa
20 ditto Noilly Prat's absinthe.
Terms at sale.

MOLASSES.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 casks molasses.

Prime Colonial Twist Tobacco.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 half-tierces superior negrohead.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SPERM OIL.

The shipment ex CHANCE, regarded as the finest sample in this market.

For Positive Sale,
On FRIDAY, February 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, February 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
15 tuns sperm oil.
Terms, cash.

Adelaide Wheat.
A Small Parcel for Positive Sale.
On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY, February 2, at 11 o'clock,
140 bags Adelaide wheat
With all faults, if any.
Terms, cash.

New Steam Pleasure Yacht
SAPPHO.

Just arrived ex Sobraon, from London.

By order of Captain Elmslie.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 6th February, at 11 o'clock,
The new pleasure screw steam yacht SAPPHO, built under special superintendence, and with every view to comfort.
Her length is 43 feet, beam 8 feet, and depth 5 feet.
Coppered with pure 16 oz. metal, and copper-fastened throughout.
Boiler, by Chaplin, with 50 overhanging tubes, of ⅝ inch plate, 6-horse power
Engine, by Spencelogh and Archer, of Rochester, 6-inch cylinder, and 6-inch stroke.
She has a comfortably fitted cabin, 10 feet 6, fitted with lavatory, W.C. sideboard, and all conveniences; anchors and chain, side lamps, awnings, and all requisites.
Her speed is 8 knots, with little consumption of fuel, and steam can be got up in twenty minutes.
Apart from purposes of pleasure, this light vessel is eminently adapted for navigating and exploring our adjacent coast and rivers, where only a small traffic exists.

Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

OYSTERS.
Ex Sarah, from Boston.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, February 6, at 11 o'clock,
125 cases, each 2 dozen, Mallony and Co.'s Baltimore oysters.
The above shipment can be inspected at the Bond, Struth's Wharf, foot of King-street.
Terms, cash.

TO FLOCKMASTERS.

Highly Important, Positive, and Unreserved Sale of PURE MERINO SHEEP.

Days of Sale,
WEDNESDAY, 10th, and following days of April next.

CROSSING and COX have received instructions from Charles C. Cox, Esq., of Broombee, to sell by auction, at the Agricultural and Pastoral Society's Grounds, Mudgee, on the days above mentioned, the whole of his choice and well-known flocks, as follows:—

STUD BREEDING EWES.

No. 1	.. .. ..	1241	
Ditto to lamb in May next	..	376	
			1617
No. 2	.. .. ..	1243	
Ditto, to lamb in May next	..	414	
			1657
No. 3	.. .. ..	800	
Ditto, to lamb in May next	..	181	
			981

MAIDEN EWES.

Nos. 1 and 2	.. .. ..	857	
Ditto 3	.. .. ..	488	
			1345

FEMALE YEARLINGS.

No. 1	.. .. ..	527	
2	.. .. ..	484	
3	.. .. ..	414	
			1425
Hogget ewes from all flocks	..	1631	
			1631

MALES.

Weaners, from yearlings to 4 years ..	2575
Rams, 1, 2, and 3 years	430
Ditto hoggets	1279

Also 100, more or less, very choice pedigree sheep, making a total of 13,000, more or less, the whole of which will be positively sold, without the least reserve, thus offering to the public an opportunity which may never occur again, of securing some of the very best sheep, in the most famous sheep district in the colonies. The character of the above being so universally known, comment is deemed quite unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that no sheep will be sold until brought to the hammer. The public may therefore rely upon the whole of the flocks being placed at their disposal, and in lots to suit all comers.

N.B.—The whole of the sheep will be open to inspection at Broombee one week prior to the day of sale.

Any further particulars may be had by communicating with the proprietor, at Broombee; or of the auctioneers, Mudgee.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET, HAYMARKET.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND and Premises thereon, No. 445, Castlereagh-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Mitchell, grocer and dealer.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 5th February,
at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land commencing on the western side of Castlereagh-street, 81½ feet northerly from building line of Campbell-street, and having a frontage of 18½ feet to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of about 62 feet to a lane at the rear out of Campbell-street, on which is a brick house, No. 445 formerly occupied by Mr. Mitchell, grocer.
This property is in a leading thoroughfare, only a few yards from the Belmore Markets, and close to the Haymarket. It must be absolutely sold on the above date.
For particulars of title apply to Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

Without any Reserve.
ST. PETERS, COOK'S RIVER.

TWO brick-built COTTAGES, HAY-STREET, on the south side, between Campbell and Church streets, near the Methodist Church, opposite Goodsell's brick factory.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having 80 feet frontage to May-street, with a depth of 100 feet, being lots 21 and 22 of the BROMPTON ESTATE, upon which are erected TWO BRICK COTTAGES, on stone foundations and with slated roofs, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &c.
The above are worthy the attention of mechanics and small capitalists. They will be sold in either one or two lots, to suit purchasers, without any reserve.
Plan at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, opposite Michie's Veterinary Forge and Kiss's Horse Bazaar, together with the THREE COTTAGES thereon.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable piece of land having a frontage of
61 FEET TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET, EAST SIDE,
with a depth of about 90 feet, on which are three small Cottages, Nos. 266, 268, and 270, containing severally 3, 4, and 5 apartments, with yards, &c.
This is a choice city site, with extensive frontage to a main thoroughfare, between Market and Park streets, and immediately at the rear of the Cricketers' Arms Inn, Elizabeth-street.
For particulars of title apply to Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

To Market Gardeners and others.
GANNON'S FOREST, KINGSGROVE.

TWO GOOD SUBURBAN FARMS,
comprising the following Lots of Gannon's Forest subdivision:—
LOT 2, 31 acres 0 roods 32 perches
LOT 3, 31 acres 0 roods 32 perches
close to the Kingsgrove Road, a few miles beyond the Cook's River Dam. These are choice selections of the subdivision of this noted estate. They will be sold in one or two lots to suit buyers. Plans can be inspected at the Rooms, and particulars of title obtained, on application to Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described suburban farms, about ten miles from Sydney.
Terms at sale.

BELLO RETIRO ESTATE,
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

Allotment 20 of section 2 of this Estate, 33 feet frontage to LORD-STREET, with a depth of 130 feet, between John-street and a Government road leading to the Dam, upon which are erected Three COTTAGES, built of weatherboards, shingled roofs, and containing each three apartments; with 2 wells of water at rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above small freehold property. Plan on view.

ENMORE.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED TWO-STORY brick-built HOUSES, EMILY-STREET, on the West side, a few yards South of the ENMORE ROAD, near the Estate of Mr. Justice Josephson.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instruction, to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having 30 feet frontage to the west side of EMILY-STREET, by a depth of 130 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, being lot 8 and part of 7 Lloyd's subdivision, upon which are erected TWO SEMI-DETACHED WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSES, containing each verandah, 5 rooms, kitchen, and laundry, garden front and back, stable at the rear of one, water supplied from an underground tank at each house.
The above described freehold property is situated in the most valuable position in Enmore, close to the omnibus stand or Newtown Railway Station.
Terms at sale.

SMALL CITY INVESTMENT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock,
A CAPITAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE on stone foundations, No. 39, LOWER CAMPBELL-STREET, out of Riley-street, near the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servants' rooms. The land has 12 feet frontage; depth 76 feet to a lane.
Terms, liberal.
Plan at the Rooms.

FREEHOLD CITY INVESTMENTS.

For Peremptory Sale, in consequence of the proprietor leaving the colony.
BARCOM-STREET, DARLINGHURST.
LOT 3.—A BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, second house from SOUTH HEAD ROAD, containing verandah and 3 rooms, with large yard; also, at the rear is a DETACHED BRICK COTTAGE, containing verandah and 3 rooms, with yard, water laid on, &c.

BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
LOT 2.—STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 102, BOURKE-STREET, near WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET; also, at rear of the above, and fronting CHARLES-STREET, a detached HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, with good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

TITLES UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street North.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM SEAMER to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described freehold properties in South Head Road, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo; and Barcom-street, Darlinghurst.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

BOURKE-STREET.
VALUABLE CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, between Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, and William-street, a few feet south of the entrance to BARHAM HALL, the residence of the HON. E. DEAS THOMSON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, at 11 o'clock,
LOTS 1 to 4 have each 18½ feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 166 feet extending to lane 16 feet wide, and to Thomson-street 30 feet wide. Lot 1 is divided by the lane from the late Mr. Northwood's property in Liverpool-street.
LOTS 5 to 17 have 16 feet frontage each to Bourke-street, with a depth of 108 feet to the same lane and street. On lot 5 is a stone and wood dwelling fronting Thomson-street, and occupied by Mr. Ryan.
LOT 18 has 17 feet frontage to Bourke-street adjoining Victoria-terrace and the grounds of Barham Hall, with a depth of 124½ feet, extending to Thomson-street, and with access also to the lane.
The particular attention of builders and others is directed to the sale of these valuable allotments. They occupy a fine elevated position in a favourite part of the city, and extend from the rear of the late Mr. Northwood's property to the Barham Hall Estate.
Particulars of title may be obtained on application to Messrs. Norton and Barker, solicitors.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD CLEARY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Flavian Matthew, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON; to move from his residence, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. T. DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES TRAINER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Mary; to move from his residence, No. 196, Cumberland-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near Wesleyan Chapel.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Director.............. Mr. JOHN HILL, K.S., R.A.M.
Director and Stage Manager, Mr. GEORGE DARRELL.

FOURTH NIGHT OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS achieved in THE FIRST PRESENTATION of the GRAND DUCHESS, with the celebrated Prima Donna, MADAME FANNY SIMONSEN, Mr. FARLEY
(Extract from the MELBOURNE ARGUS:—
"In the character of General Boom, Mr. Farley has the audience with him from first to last, and fairly earns the liberal applause he obtains. His voice is so well adapted to the part, whether for speaking or singing, and his action is so comically appropriate, that we doubt if it could find a better representative.)
Mr. HALLAM and a TALENTED OPERA TROUPE, comprising the following artistes:
CONTRALTO.............. Miss E. A. LAMBERT
PRIMO TENORE .... Mr. HENRY HALLAM
SECUNDO DONNA .... Miss JENNY SHARPE
SECUNDO TENORE .... Mr. NORMAN.

Third Production in Sydney of the Grand Comic Opera, by Offenbach, THE GRAND DUCHESS.
MADAME FANNY SIMONSEN in her original role, as played by her with the greatest success throughout the colonies, supported by the above-named TALENTED ARTISTES.
THURSDAY, February 1, the GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
Prince Paul (for this occasion)........Mr. George Darrell
Baron Puck .... Mr. Norman
Baron Grog .... Mr. S. Poole
General Boom (his original character) .... Mr. EDWARD FARLEY.
Fritz (his first appearance in Sydney) .... Mr. HENRY HALLAM.
Nepomuc .... Mr. J. H. Rainford
Charlotte, Olga, Amelia, Iza — Maids of honour — Miss Jenny Sharpe (her first appearance), Miss Alice Mandeville, Miss Milner, Miss Roscoe
Wanda, a peasant girl .... Miss E. A. Lambert (her first appearance in Sydney).
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN ...... Madame FANNY SIMONSEN.
Lords and ladies of the court, maids of honour, pages, ushers, soldiers, vivandieres, peasants, &c., by OVER 60 AUXILIARIES.

NOTICE.—The prices for the run of the Opera will be—Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; boxes, 2s; pit, 1s; gallery, 1s. Season tickets admitting to the Dress Circle can now be obtained at Messrs. ELVY and CO.'S Music Warehouse, George-street, where seats can be secured.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.
The LIBRETTO can be purchased at Messrs. Elvy's, Paling's, and Clarke's.

CAFE CHANTANT, York-street, open every evening with a Miscellaneous Entertainment. Admission free.

CAFE CHANTANT.—Johnny Cowan, Warren, Carie, Miss Neville, and a host of talent nightly.

CAFE CHANTANT.—Engagement of those two celebrated artistes, Tommy Hudson and Harry Braham.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, Castlereagh-st.—Lessee, WILLIAM THULINIUS JOHNSON. TO-NIGHT, the Trio, Sisters Downeys, Miss Brown. Messrs. Sam Bennett, S. Murray, Smith. Admission free.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS. First of Series, in the School of Arts, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 3rd FEBRUARY. SPLENDID PROGRAMME. ARTISTES: Mrs. Conduit, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss James, Miss Wiseman, Messrs. J. A. Harman, celebrated Violinist and Alto singer, H. Ackland, eminent Tenor; Mr. Andrew Fairfax, Baritone; and Mr. F. Sewell, premier comic reciter.
MILLION PRICES—2s, 1s, and 6d Gallery. Details of Programme in Saturday's issue.

REDFERN CHORAL SOCIETY.—The second CONCERT of the Season will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, February 6th, in the Town Hall, Redfern. J. HANIGAN, Hon. Secretary.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—Just added, a splendid collection of 50 Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Bird, &c. Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c., &c. Admission, 1s. Children under 10, half-price.

LAST WEEK of Mrs. CAMPBELL'S elegantly dressed Life-size WAX FIGURES, 212, Pitt-st.

THE STOCKWELL MURDER.—Rev. Mr. Watson, Life size, just added. Mrs. CAMPBELL'S.

LONG BAY ROAD.—Quiet Picnic Grounds, beautiful arbours, never-failing streams of water, grass paddocks, strand half mile in length, where the invalids without interception can enjoy the exhilarating sea breeze. M'KEON.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors, This Evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-st.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street. Mr. F. H. NEEDS begs to announce that his Classes for instruction in FASHIONABLE DANCING will be RESUMED on THURSDAY next, February 1st, at the usual hours. Private lessons.

LOST AND FOUND.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—STOLEN, from the yacht Mischief, Double Bay, on Monday evening, 29th instant, a TIN BOX, containing tools, &c.; the above reward will be paid upon conviction of the thief. Information to F. J. JACKSON, 34, Hunter-street; or any Police Station.

LOST, Retriever PUP, liver-coloured. Reward at H. ACKLAND'S, Gardeners' Arms, Woollahra.

LOST.—Left in a first-class railway carriage, from Rydal, on the morning of the 31st, a POCKET-BOOK, containing papers, &c., of no use except to the owner. A Reward, on delivery to G. M. PITT, Greville's Rooms.

LOST, 2 small POODLES (dog and slut.) Finder rewarded. J. L. Kettle, Cricketers' Rest, Pitt-st., Redf.

LOST, a Gold PEN and PENCIL-CASE, by Morden. Finder rewarded on restoring same to Mr. INNES'S Chambers, 99, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, on Thursday, a small black DOG, with brass collar, answers to the name of Joe. Any one giving information of the same will be rewarded at 148, Clarence-street.

LOST, on Tuesday night, between Short-street, Surry Hills, and Racecourse, a PURSE, containing Money, Rings, and Keys. A liberal reward and description will be given, at R. IREDALE'S, South Head Road.

FOUND, on Botany Road, a PURSE containing money. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. S. LOFTS, Waterloo.

TENDERS.

TENDERS wanted for Sinking a WELL. Apply Mrs. Jackson, Piper-street, Woollahra.

TENDERS required by Monday next to paint the Ship Inn, Circular Quay. Particulars on the premises. 31st January, 1872.

TO STONE MASONS.—TENDERS required for the Masonry of a house, to be erected on the Macleay Estate; the stone for which may be quarried close by. Apply to BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required, by the 6th instant, for ALTERATIONS to Premises situate at Balmain. For particulars apply to CHAS. H. MAY, Jun., Architect, 111, Elizabeth-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—TENDERS will be received to MONDAY, February 5th, for Supply of Medicines to the members of Court Royal Albert, M. A. O. R. F. Address to George Carpenter, Market-street, and from whom all information can be obtained.

TENDERS required, for the Erection of Colonnade; Plans, &c., Peters, corner Riley and Liverpool sts.

TENDERS wanted to Excavate and Brick a square TANK, for Mr. Challener, gunmaker, King-street.

STOCK, SHARES AND MONEY.

MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
98, Elizabeth-street (between King and Hunter streets). Office hours, 9 to 5, Saturdays, 9 to 1.
The Proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to parties in want of accommodation on the most liberal terms.
Sums of £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD, BILLS OF LADING, BILL OF SALE, without possession or on any tangible security. REPAYABLE either WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY.
BILLS NEGOTIATED and DISCOUNTED DAILY, with or without collateral security, at the lowest possible rates.
LOANS executed after a few hours' notice.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours from 9 to 5 Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY TO LEND, in small or large sums, on freehold property, city or suburban. Apply WANT and JOHNSON, Solicitors, 142, Pitt-street.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY is prepared to Lend Money on mortgage of approved freehold security, repayable in conformity with the following
TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100, with interest.

How payable.		In 3 years.	In 5 years.	In 7 years.
Monthly	..	£3 1 9	£1 19 7	£1 10 2
Quarterly	..	9 6 3	5 19 5	4 10 11
Half-yearly	..	18 15 4	12 0 8	9 3 2

N.B.—Proposals for advances on ordinary fixed mortgage will also receive special consideration.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, General Secretary.
7-11-71.

A. H. RICHARDSON, STOCK and SHARE BROKER, 132, Pitt-street.—Purchases and Sales effected in Bank, Steam, Insurance, Mining, and other Shares and Debentures.

MONEY to LEND, large or small amounts. Equitable Loan Company, 111, Elizabeth-street North.

£10 TO £100 to Lend on Deposit of Deeds. G. L. WILSON, Conveyancer, Mort's-buildings.

FOR SALE, a Half of a full SHARE in a rich claim, Hill End, on good gold. E. BINGHAM, Miners' Agent, 349½, George-street.

FOR SALE.—Peak Downs, Wynyard, Tookey, Homeward Bound, Pactolus, and other SHARES. B. PLASHETT RODD, Stock and Share Broker, 132, Pitt-street.

SALES and PURCHASES of SHARES and Debentures effected by CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE, Sharebrokers, 69, Pitt-street.

BARTON and MELHADO have for SALE:

Commercial Bank shares	Band and Albion consols
Joint Stock ditto ditto	Lady Belmore shares
City ditto ditto	Bulli Coal ditto
Peak Downs Copper ditto And WANT	Pactolus Quartz ditto.
Bank of N. S. Wales shares	General Assurance shares
Bank of New Zealand ditto	Wallsend Coal ditto.

FOR SALE, Peak Downs SHARES, Wynyard Gold Mining Shares. GEO. WILKIE, 131, Pitt-street.

£2000 TO LEND, on City property, at low interest. H. R. WAY, 69, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL BANK SHARES
Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares
Australian Gas Shares
Newcastle Gas and Coke Shares
Wallsend Coal Shares.
FOR SALE—Clarence and Richmond Steam
New South Wales Shale and Oil
Peak Downs and other Shares.
CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE, Share Brokers, 69, Pitt-street.

£20 TO £1000 to LEND on freehold, leasehold, or on furniture. Shorter, 128½, Elizabeth-st.

£100 TO £4000 to LEND on freehold property. Wells, auctioneer, &c., Market Wharf.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—A large and choice assortment of FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS, recently imported by W. H. PALING direct from the various manufacturers, for many of which he is SOLE AGENT in New South Wales.
HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE and other makers, in all the various models.
The above for SALE by INSTALMENTS, or FOR HIRE. NEW MUSIC constantly received. W. H. PALING, 335, George-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—Post free. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street S.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each, at all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

FLORILINE, for the Teeth and Gums, now landing. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

FLESH GLOVES and STRAPS, Bath Gloves, Clarendon and Alexandra Flesh Brushes, Demidoff and Excelsior Brushes, Oxford and Cambridge Pads, Army Pads, Turco and Calefacio Gloves, Chloralum Wool and Wadding, Chloralum, Jean Lefay's Grande Pomade, Bichloride Methylene, Watts's Chloridised Sanitary Soap, Jay's Cigarettes, Liebig's Extract Meat, Locock's Excelsior Wafers, Bathing Caps, Sponge Bags, Ivory Rings, Bragg's Vegetable Charcoal, Clark's Nursery Lamps, &c., &c. Now landing. A. J. WATT and CO., Family and Dispensing Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Appetite and Digestion.—This oft-tried question has at length been decided by the discovery of these pills, which will enable the stomach readily to digest all the appetite may desire. They prevent indigestion, headache, flatulence, and lassitude. Sold at 533, Oxford-st., W.C., London; and all druggists.

FURNITURE, ETC.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best Materials— Horsehair, Pulu, Flock, Flax, Fibre, &c.
Mattresses cleaned and remade by steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

FURNITURE and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 336, George-st. Prices moderate. Terms liberal. H. Moon.

SEWING MACHINES.—The "Common Sense," chain stitch, £3. The "Home," shuttle lock stitch, £4 10s. The largest sale of any in Australia. M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The largest assortment of genuine Machines in the Australian Colonies.

Singer's Family, with all accessories	..	£9 10 0
Wheeler and Wilson's Machines	..	7 10 0
Howe's Family Machines	..	9 9 0

Sewing-machines, on easy terms of payment, at TURNER and WOOD'S, 349, George-street. Hand Machines in great variety.
N.B.—Sewing-machines of every description repaired.

FOR SALE, a Thomas's SEWING-MACHINE, in good order. F. W. J., 344, Castlereagh-street South.

FOR SALE, new Cabinet Wanzer SEWING-MACHINE, price, £9, cost £12 15s. 39, Stanley-street.

FOR SALE, Thomas's SEWING-MACHINE, cheap, in good order. 120, Clarence-street.

REDUCTION TO £7 10s. WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 532, George-street.

FOR SALE, 1 or 2 Sewing-Machines, suitable for Tailoring, &c. &c., cheap. 33, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL an Invalid or Bath CHAIR, low price. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a fine-toned HARMONIUM, rosewood case, 8 stops, a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Single and Double IRON BEDSTEADS and Children's COTS, in great variety; prices very low, to suit the times. Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, £16 10s; Dining-room Suites, £8 10s, remarkably cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, Handsome CARPETS, in new and elegant designs, all sizes, and reduced prices. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, to Country Buyers and Parties Furnishing, white and coloured China MATTING, all widths, low prices; also OILCLOTH, choice patterns, 2s per yard. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL first-class ENGRAVINGS, choice subjects, 1000 to select from, very cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a good toned PIANOFORTE; price, £8 10s; a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL New and Second-hand FURNITURE, of every description, at prices to suit the times. Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 233, PITT-STREET. SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! JOHN WETHERILL is now selling the STOCK of DRAPERY in the ASSIGNED ESTATES of A. GRIERSON and H. HENDERSON, Drapers, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT AND IMPERATIVE SALE OF SUMMER DRESS FABRICS.
W. C. KELK is offering the remaining stock of white and coloured Muslins, Grenadines, Mohairs, Lustre Alpacas, Chenes, Brilliants, Prints, &c., &c., at such REDUCED PRICES as will be at once apparent. W. C. KELK, 415, George-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS for SALE. 167, Pitt-street. CHAS. MOORE and CO.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's Superior Eureka Shirts, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 599, George-street, five doors south of Bathurst-street.

TWEEDS, Tweeds.—500 Remnants, for boys' clothing, cheap, at W. HOWES', 88, King-street.

ALPACA COATS, at half-price. Clearing out the above, cheap. W. HOWES, 88, King-street.

LADIES' White COTTON HOSE, 6½d, and 8d, pair. Ditto ditto, 5s 6d the half-dozen (a job); very large size, 9½d; extra size, in Balbriggan, 8s 3d the half-dozen. Lisle Thread, a bargain, 18s the dozen. HARFUR AND CO., 417, George-street, 4 doors from Market-street.

DANISH KID GLOVES, Ladies and Children's, all sizes. W. C. KELK.

2S. 11d. Josephines, drab or black, stitched; also in plain colours. THOMAS BAKER, opposite Cathedral.

1S. 11d. Dolly Varden Hats; also, in white at 2s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., new goods. T. BAKER.

1S. 3d. per pair, Hair Rolls, Plaiting Pads, Chignons, Combs, and Nets, very cheap. Baker, opp. Cathedral.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street. Clearing Summer Stock at very low prices.
WHITE STRIPE MUSLINS, from 6½d, reduced
WHITE CHECK ditto, from 7½d, very cheap
JAPANESE SILKS, now reduced to 1s 11½d
FOULARD SILKS, now offering at 1s 11½d
BLACK GLACE and GROS GRAIN Silks, cheap
MANTLES, considerably reduced in price
GRENADINE and LACE JACKETS, from 8s 11d
WHITE CALICO, 4½d; HOLLAND, 6½d
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY, remarkably cheap
JOSEPHINE Kid Gloves, Black Stitched colours, 2s 11d
Ditto DRAB, 2s 11d, equal to 1st choice
HATS in DOLLY VARDEN, GIPSY Shapes, 1s 11d
BOYS' HATS, Tuscan, Straw, Felt, for 1s 11d.

WIGS, new, £1 10s each; fronts, curls, chignons, plaits, frizettes, rolls, and all kinds of fancy hair work made or repaired by Professor BURNETT, the celebrated Wigmaker, 563 and 565 George-street South.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

RITCHIE'S TASMANIAN OATMEAL Mills rebuilt. 7 lb., 14 lb., and 28 lb. bags. Supplies freely coming to hand. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned, having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES Hotel-keepers, Clubs, &c.—EXTRACT OF MEAT, for the immediate production of soups, gravies, broths, &c., imparts a delicious flavour which cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of cooking, and is at once palatable and nutritious. Prepared by ROBERTSON, BROTHERS, Baffle Creek, Queensland. Agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

NEW JAMS.—Johnson's new season's Jams, well assorted, in 1-lb. tins, first shipment landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney. Superfine Flour, best Seconds; Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

ADELAIDE Silk-dressed FLOUR, 12s per 100 lbs. SWAIN and CO., 710, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Rowett and Hooper's, Prince Alfred Mill, and W. Kelley's superfine, Butterworth's households; James Clark's Seconds. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

100 BARRELS CURRANTS
200 boxes Valencia Raisins
Ex Jubilee from London.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, just landed. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street (gateway).

ENGLISH MALT, wholesale and retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Seed Stores.

MELBOURNE TOILET SOAP (Tilley and Clark's) Sydney Agents, HILTON BROWNE and CO.

YORK HAMS, prime quality. GILFILLAN and CO.

SEED POTATOES, Seed Potatoes.—George Wells, auctioneer and commission agent, Market Wharf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHFIELD.—Wanted, a small COTTAGE; rent not to exceed 10s per week. M. A., HERALD Office.

BURWOOD.—Wanted, a Cottage of 5 rooms, pantry, kitchen, paddock, &c. A. B., Post-office, Burwood.

IRONWORK for small Crane wanted. Miller and Harrison, Albion Wharf.

PIGEONS for SALE, English and Antwerp Carriers, Beards, and others. 2, Steel-st., off Devonshire-st.

PIGEONS.—For SALE, cheap, the whole of Mr. Challener's imported prize, feather legs. Gunmaker, King-st.

SHIP'S SWING COT.—Wanted, to Purchase one. S. H., HERALD Office.

TANKS. Tanks. Tanks.—Best brands for SALE. Apply EDMUND B. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

TO ARTISTS and TEACHERS of DRAWING.—Water Colour and Pencil Sketches, Studies, Artists' Materials, Models, &c., for SALE, the property of a deceased artist. 347, Bourke-street, near South Head Rd.

WINNER OF SYDNEY CUP, at long odds.—Information forwarded 18 stamps. Alpha, P.O. Sydney.

WANTED, to Purchase a newly kidded GOAT. Apply 232, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to rent small COTTAGE, near town, with stable. J. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Pony or Basket PHAETON, for a lady. State price. W. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to buy a HORSE, accustomed to chaff-cutting machine. Hay and corn store, Sussex-st.

WANTED, to Buy FURNITURE of a 4 and 6 room house, for cash. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

WANTED, a second-hand Willcox and Gibbs' SEWING MACHINE. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms.

WANTED, 1000 PIGEONS by Saturday morning. J. Galvin, Hordern-street, Newtown.

WANTED, no later than Friday, a Dealer's HORSE and CART by the week. Apply F. Lincoln, Blacksmith, Newtown.

HOUSE, or Cottage, hall, 4 rooms, &c., wanted at once by a permanent tenant; must be within 10 minutes' walk of the HERALD Office. Address, stating rent, with full particulars, to G. B. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED to purchase for cash, within ten minutes' walk of Museum, a genteel Freehold RESIDENCE, of 5 or 6 rooms, with good yard, for about £450. H. E. Shorter, conveyancer, 128½, Elizabeth-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE Person requires SITUATION, as Working Housekeeper. 102, Bathurst-street.

A THOROUGH Stockman and Drover seeks EMPLOYMENT. S. T., 100, Sussex-street.

COOKS, Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, disengaged. Nurses required. The Home, Darlinghurst.

GOOD Servants for Engagement, Barmaids, Parlour and Housemaids, Cooks, &c. Agency, 4, Bridge-st.

SITUATION wanted, by a young English Person, as Barmaid or Waitress. Bradford, 211, Castlereagh-st.

WAITING, several competent House and Parlour-maids. Mrs. Allan's, Newtown Office.

WANTED, Situations; several English, well recommended. Mrs. Allan's Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour-Maid. M. K., 122, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a middle-aged man, a SITUATION as Collector, Messenger, Office-keeper, or any place of trust. Twenty years' character, and security if required. E. F. P., HERALD Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of RESIDENT SECRETARY to the South Australian Branch of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, about to be established at Adelaide, will be received, addressed to the undersigned, up to 10th February next. By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, General Secretary. Principal Office—Sydney, 30th January, 1872.

A DULY-QUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER WANTED.—Grenfell and its district contains a population of nearly 4000 souls (comparatively wealthy), many friendly societies, and a hospital. The income to a competent man would be very considerable. Apply for particulars to Messrs. M'CONNELL and CO., Grenfell.

A GENTLEMAN, who can command about £200, can hear of a good opening in a paying business, as Partner. Raikes, HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE young person wishes an ENGAGEMENT to go with a family to England, as nurse or lady's companion. Apply to Mrs. Mansfield, Lyndock, Glebe Point.

COMPOSITOR.—Wanted, a PLACE in a newspaper office, by one who has served eight years in one. W. E. Filmer, West Maitland.

DRESSMAKING.—First-class assistants required. Mrs. Doak, Wynyard-square, opposite Post Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for Apprentices and Improvers. Mrs Kingston, 27, South Head Road.

GOVERNESS, resident and visiting, disengaged; Engagements negotiated. Z., Sandon's, George-st.

LADY VOCALIST open to ENGAGEMENT. No objection to the country. E. W., HERALD Office.

MACHINIST wanted, to make ladies' underclothing at home. Apply Mrs. Way, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—Required, the SERVICES of a duly qualified Medical Gentleman, willing to attend on the members of Court Royal Albert M. A. O. R. F. Tenders will be received up to MONDAY, February 5th, addressed to GEORGE CARPENTER, Market-street, and from whom all information can be obtained.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Goulburn or Bathurst, open a week. Governess Agency, 4 Bridge street.

PIANO.—Instruction wanted for three little girls. Address with terms F., 5, Argyle-ter., Pitt-st., Redfern.

REQUIRED an English Lady, to go to Queensland as GOVERNESS. She will have to instruct two young ladies in English, music, singing, and drawing; the latter preferred, but not essential. Applications to be made to Mrs. Silvester, 197, Macquarie-street.

REQUIRED, by a young Lady, a SITUATION as useful Governess or Companion. Qualifications—English, music, dancing, and French. Address T. M. M., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a Resident GOVERNESS, competent to teach English, French, German, and music; a lady acquainted with the National system of education preferred. Apply to B. Johnson, Esq., Fort-street National School.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a first-class MACHINIST and PRESSMAN; must be a thoroughly competent hand, and a single man. Apply immediately, stating terms, PILOT Office, Newcastle. None but a steady, sober man need apply.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted a JUNIOR, for the slops and window dressing. A. Staples, Newtown.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted good Trousers and Vest HANDS. D. Neill, 300, Castlereagh-street.

TAILORESSES wanted. Apply 484, Pitt-street South, opposite No. 1 Fire-engine Station.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Vest and Trouser HANDS. Constant work. 217, Lower George-st.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, an Apprentice to the Jewellery Business. 156, King-st.

TO DRAPERS.—A good JUNIOR wanted. E. Way, 267, Pitt-street.

TO MACHINISTS.—Wanted, one that can work Singer's machine. Shop, Upper Forbes-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the bootmaking. Apply Hunter and Co., 687, George-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER, for a week. Mrs. Selfe, Snail's Bay, Balmain.

WANTED, Trouser HANDS, for factory. Apply J. Bullard, 360, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to paint and whitewash. No. 90, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a Boy, as indoor APPRENTICE to Joinering trade. Deacon, news agent, Milson's Point.

WANTED, white SHIRTMAKERS. Apply with specimen shirt, Butler's Manufactory, Market-st.

WANTED, a competent PERSON, to clean hats. Mrs. Martin, 39, Erskine-street.

WANTED, first-rate Hand, as PLUMBER and GAS-FITTER. Constable and Turner, 71, Market-st.

WANTED, a FINISHER after Machine and Button-hole worker. No. 1, Smith's-ter., Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a thorough straw Hat MAKER. Miss Ewing, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, three ABLE SEAMEN. Apply on board schooner Prompt, Cox's Wharf.

WANTED, 4 able SEAMEN and a COOK, for schooner Australia. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS; constant work; no society men. Wright, Davenport, & Co., George-st. S.

WANTED, a good NEEDLEWOMAN; one accustomed to dressmaking preferred. 5, Bridge-st.

WANTED, at home, SEWING for shops or families. A. B. C., 9, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good WORKMAN, to make elastic-sides. H. R. Barry, 76, South Head Road.

WANTED, Coach Trimmer, Smiths, and Vicemen. Good hands constant employment. Robertson's.

WANTED, a BAKER. No. 2, Glebe-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a BAKER, a single young man. T. Allen, 106, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a BODY-MAKER; also Light Wheel-Maker. Hulbert, St. John's Rd., Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a SALESWOMAN, for a boot shop. 471, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, immediately, a Person to assist with sewing. 296, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class CLICKER, one accustomed to fitting. J. P. Dale, 7, Park-street.

WANTED, a General BLACKSMITH, to go to Wallerawang. Must be able to shoe. Apply P. Wycke, Wallerawang Railway Station.

WANTED, for a Boarding School, a RESIDENT MASTER. Apply, stating qualifications, to Mr. Fraser, Sauchie House, West Maitland.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young Man from England, as Brass Finisher and Turner; first-class references. F. W. J., 344, Castlereagh-street South.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE Girl as General SERVANT, wanted. [illegible], South Head Road.

A STRONG Girl as General SERVANT, able to wash and iron. 55, Botany-street, South Head Road.

A GIRL WANTED to assist in Housework. 381, Crown-street Surry Hills, near Albion-street.

BOY, wanted; must be strong. 353, George-street, next Telegraph Office.

GOOD General SERVANT wanted; good wages. Belmore House, 253, Pitt-street.

NURSE and Needlewoman wanted; also two Head Nurses and General Servants. Mrs. Stephenson's.

NURSE wanted, to take charge of one child, and assist with needlework; references required. Apply Hopetown House, 39, Cumberland-street North.

RESPECTABLE Lad wanted, as Light PORTER. C. Hemsley, 390, George-street.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, Girl, 14, to bring up as General SERVANT. Apply Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, two Female SERVANTS—a good Cook and a Laundress. Mrs. Broughton, Glenmore Rd.

WANTED, a steady Girl, as NURSE, under 13. N. S. W. Family Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, to assist in housework; reference required. Apply 5, Bent-street.

WANTED, a clean tidy NURSE, to mind two children. 163, Pitt-street.

WANTED, General Female SERVANT, for small family. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, WAITRESS, female Cook, and Married Couple, for country hotel. W. Brown, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply this day to Mrs. Calvert, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT, 2 in family. St. Peters-ter., Bourke-st.

WANTED, a strong active Girl, as General SERVANT. 127, King-street.

WANTED, thorough General Servant, about 17, able to wash and iron. Emily Cottage, Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 109, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 19, Elizabeth-terrace, William-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, 14, to assist with housework; sleep at home. 207, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a thorough competent Hand, a BRASS-FINISHER and Gasfitter. Constable and Turner.

WANTED, General SERVANT. C. H. May, 111, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a GIRL to assist in housework. Apply Mrs. Beaver, Moncur-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, respectable little GIRL, about 12 years, for housework. 468, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as Under WAITER. Apply Freemasons' Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, General Servants and Boy. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to do housework. Mrs. Moss, 2, Kidman-ter, Bourke-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Wollongong Hotel, corner of Kent and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Smith, butcher, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, General Servants, useful Girls. Mrs. Heap, 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply London Dining Rooms, King-street.

WANTED, useful GIRL. No. 8, Stephen-street, off Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a GIRL to be useful. Apply Mr. Haddan, Cooper and Elizabeth streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, GIRL, to assist in the bar and make herself useful. Tattersall's.

WANTED, for suburbs, good plain Cook; also Laundress and Housemaid. Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, for small family in country, Cook and Laundress—Protestant. Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANT; one that can wash and iron well. 14, Hill-st., off Macquarie-st.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; good references. 157, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply A. Newton, 28, King-street West.

WANTED, in small family, where a man is kept, a GIRL. 9, Devonshire and Marlborough streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also tidy Nurse Girl. Mrs. Rae, Belvoir-st., nr. Exhibition.

WANTED, a respectable Nurse GIRL, to mind a baby. Emma-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, about 10 or 11, to assist with housework. 139, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, BOY, about 14. W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, to repair clothes—one who is quick at her needle. 78, Phillip-st.

WANTED, a SERVANT, to sleep at home. 290, George-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and a WAITRESS. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, two smart young Men as WAITERS. Apply 58a, Market-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT; good reference. Apply from 9 till 2, 26, O'Connell-st.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAN. Hotel De France, King and George streets.

WANTED, a young Girl, 14 or 15, as NURSE. Apply after 10, No. 437, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young PERSON, for housework and shop. Cripps, 304, George-st., near Hunter-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Sydney Loan Office, 87, King-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, one who can milk preferred. H. Mitchell, Bourke-st., opp. Baptist's.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. After 9, 437, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Miss M'Crea, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young MAN for a Butcher's Shop. R. Hoddle, Buckingham-st., Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. Park Lodge Hotel, Wimloo Bay.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 14, Protestant. 546, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER. Apply, with references, at 10 o'clock, at Pawsey's Registry Office, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, with good references, as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply to Mrs. Little, 159, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, as COOK and LAUNDRESS, with good reference. 120, Castlereagh-street South, opposite Alfred Park, near Cleveland-street.

WANTED, an experienced BARMAID; also, a YOUTH or OLD MAN, to pick poultry and otherwise useful. Apply Friday, 9 a.m., at Royal Hotel.

WANTED, for Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS, and HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply at Freemasons' Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, for the new proprietor Great Northern Hotel, Newcastle, W. Winch, Esq., good COOK, HOUSEMAID, and KITCHENMAID; reference. M'Mahon, 73, William-street.

WANTED, good COOK and LAUNDRESS, for the country; wages, 12s per week. Protestant preferred. Apply 123, Prince-street, between 9 and 10 o'clock, this day. H. Wilson.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, immediately, Cook and Laundress, House and Parlour Maid, Nurse and Needlewoman (Protestants), excellent wages. General Servants for the suburbs. 102, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, an active BOY, about 16, one used to hotel work preferred; reference required. Apply Terrace Hotel, Liverpool-street and South Head Road.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street South, Darlinghurst. Baths, &c.

APARTMENTS vacant, at the Royal Hotel, Mount Victoria. John Perry, proprietor.

A DRAWING-ROOM Suite and Vacancies at Mrs. Waugh's, 3, Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-st. Baths.

APARTMENTS with Board, for gentlemen, or two friends. 156, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for one or two respectable Men. 160, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills.

A BEDROOM, full or partial board, plunge bath, five minutes from Post Office; terms moderate. Address O. L., Clarke's, musicseller, Hunter-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, for a lady. 325, Bourke-st., near Burton-st.; private fam., no childn.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS.—A suite vacant, also separate Rooms. 185, Macquarie-street North, opposite Inner Domain.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for two Gentlemen; or Lady and Gentleman. Address Post Office, Newtown.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for 2; private family; terms reasonable. 232, Palmer-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM and Board for a gentleman, in a private family; bath. 16, O'Connell-street.

GEORGE INN, Picton.—APARTMENTS vacant, with home comforts; baths. W. Ander[illegible].

TO LET, two furnished ROOMS. R. Green, basketmaker, 50, York-street.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, Bay-street, Double Bay. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-ter., Wynyd.-sq.

A CONVENIENT FAMILY RESIDENCE.—To LET, the House No. 458, Bourke-street, Redmond-terrace, adjoining Rev. Mr. Rabone's; 8 rooms. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

BALMAIN.—VERNON COTTAGE, off Nicholson-street, water frontage. Key next door. Cashier, Mr. John Dawson's, Pitt-street.

BURWOOD.—AUGUSTA VILLA COTTAGE, near Station, to LET, with immediate possession; eight rooms, kitchen, laundry, paddock, cowhouse, garden, plentiful supply of water; rent, £70 per annum. Apply to Mr. William Deane, Burwood; or Messrs. Deane and Deane, 75, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

BURWOOD.—COTTAGE to LET, 8 rooms, garden, paddock, water; £1 per week. Apply at Station.

CHARMING RESIDENCE.—To be LET or SOLD, WOTONGA HOUSE and Grounds, Kirribilli Point, comprising 5 acres of Land, with extensive water frontage. The House has every requisite for a gentleman's family; dining-room 27 x 21, drawing-room 27 x 21; forming one room 54 feet long. Bedrooms, servant's rooms, bath-room, and outhouses. The verandah is 90 feet long on one side, and 60 feet on the other, commanding a view of the harbour, city, and suburbs, unsurpassed in the colony. Steamers run every 15 minutes till midnight. Statistics prove the North Shore to be the most healthy of the suburbs. For terms, and cards to view, apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

DOMAIN TERRACE.—To LET, No. 7, a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and kitchen; water laid on, and every convenience. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

DOUBLE BAY, Cross-street.—To LET, Cottage RESIDENCE, containing 13 rooms, stable, yard, and garden. Rent, moderate. Also, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, yard, and garden. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

DARLINGHURST.—HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms, shower and plunge baths; rent 20s, or 18s for a term. Water and taxes paid. Inquire for key, &c., of M. D. Fernandez, Printers' Arms, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—To LET, the whole or part; delightfully situated, near to the ferry, North Shore. Apply to Mr. Sharp, Ferry-house, Milson's Point.

GENTEEL Villa RESIDENCE, 5 rooms, kitchen, store room, coachhouse, stables, garden, paddock; easy distance; harbour view; in first-rate order. 'Bus every 10 minutes, 3d only. Apply 428, George-street.

HOMEBUSH.—Furnished 4-roomed COTTAGE and kitchen; rent, 25s. Address Cottage, Homebush.

HUNTER'S HILL.—Furnished COTTAGE to LET. Apply to Gilfillan and Co.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To be LET or SOLD, that very desirable suburban RESIDENCE the "Bungalow," the late residence of W. Jack, Esq., adjoining the Steamers' Wharf, with every convenience and comfort, and a most enchanting view. For particulars apply to Alfred Chandler and Co., 461, George-street.

MANLY.—To LET, 8-roomed HOUSE, furnished complete. Apply E. Zuccani, 253, George-street.

NEAT COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, Darling Point; water view; rent low to good tenant. 428, George-st.

TO LET, No. 2, Pitt-street, adjoining Christ Church. Apply to George R. Whiting, 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, the THEATRE ROYAL Gulgong. Apply to Michael Ward, Turf Hotel, Gulgong.

TO LET, 114, Victoria-street, 8 rooms, garden; taxes paid. W. M'Clelland, 482, Pitt-street South.

TO BE LET, or for SALE, convenient HOUSE, Rose Bay. J. Lawson, 249, George-street.

TO LET, neat COTTAGE, garden, &c. Enquire Charles Johnston, nr. Roman Catholic Ch., Petersham.

TO LET, neat three, four, and five roomed HOUSES, cheap, new. Apply 562, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, 146, Crown-street, Riley Estate, 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, balcony, 8, Bligh-street, 13s.

TO LET, HOUSE of 11 rooms, &c.; occupied by the Consul de France, Victoria-street. On view.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, &c., Exeter-place, near New Markets; rent 10s. Challenor, King-street.

TO LET, 494, George-street, opposite Fruit Markets.

TO LET, HOUSE, 3 large rooms, 7s. T. W. Smart, 12, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 228, Pitt-street, at lowest rent, between Market and King streets. Apply thereon.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, near Domain Gate. Apply Miss Quirk, 596, George-st.

TO LET, a 2-roomed HOUSE; water, &c. Apply Mr. Pacey, painter, 387, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, a small HOUSE at the back. 148, Phillip-street.

TO LET, an old-established Hairdresser and Tobacconist BUSINESS; established 9 years by present occupant: with sale of stock and fixtures at valuation. Rent very low. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, 359, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, a very complete Family RESIDENCE of 10 rooms, supplied with every modern convenience. Rent moderate. Apply next door, or at 126, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, ORMONDE LODGE, suitable for respectable family; delightful, healthy, convenient, good water; stabling if required; view not to be surpassed. Opposite Reservoir, Paddington. Challener, gunmaker, King-st.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES, George-street, lately occupied by John Spearin, pawnbroker, A. C. Hanson, Jacobs and Co.'s, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Wivenhoe, the late RESIDENCE of the Hon. Charles Cowper, with or without farm and vineyard. Apply to Mr. Charles Cowper, jun., Water Police Office.

TO MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, and others.—To LET, large ground floor PREMISES in George-street, with extensive stores, stabling, yard, &c., &c. Box, 290, Post Office.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of December, that old-established SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Hunter-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Hobson and Whiting. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to John M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, Logue's Family HOTEL, situated at Waverley. The above first-class house is now in the market, solely on account of the death of the proprietor. The above is an old-established and well-known hotel, containing every convenience for boarders; stabling. Apply to S. Levin, auctioneer and hotel broker, 164, King-street.

TO LET, furnished, for one or two years, that beautifully-situated RESIDENCE, Wilhelmina Villa, Macleay-street, Potts Point, with stable, coach-house, and every convenience; at present occupied by the owner, Mrs. W. G. Moore. Apply on the premises; or at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

19, GLENVIEW TERRACE, West-street, Darlinghurst Heights, 4 rooms &c., 12s. Apply next door.

CUTHBERT'S WHARF, CUTHBERT'S PATENT SLIP.—To LET or for SALE, those extensive harbour frontage premises, on which are erected powerful saw-mills, stores, workshops, sheds, and smithy, now in first-class order for all kinds of ship and timber work. Vessels of the largest tonnage can come alongside, and it possesses the greatest space of any wharf in Sydney. The Patent Slip, at the foot of King-street, has been rebuilt and enlarged. Both properties will be let reasonably.
All information will be given on application to Mr. Cuthbert; or to R. F. Stubbs and Co.

TO LET, two profitable FARMS, in suburbs, including orchards and vineyards. H. Moon, 336, George-st.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
. The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 6s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies stamped, 4d, to be had of all news agents.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, February 1, 1872.

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